SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

FEBRUARY 1946

RECREATION FOR EVERYBODY

A Special Section: Bradley Buell • Marion Robinson
Howard C. Beresford • J. Lee Brown • Roy Sorenson

PEOPLE MATTERED TO HARRY HOPKINS

By Frances Perkins

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

VOL. LXXXII NO. 2 JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK FEBRUARY 1946

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Germ of an idea about social work's ambition to better its public relations came to us recently by way of this excerpt, written, about quite another matter, by one of our most distinguished national columnists:

"What he is doing . . . is to have men who do not themselves understand very well what it is all about, explain what little they know in words of one syllable. But a really difficult subject cannot be explained simply except by someone who has mastered it thoroughly."

VETERANS NOTES

Veterans Administration will need a year and a half to weed out all incompetent doctors, according to Maj. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, acting director of the new department of medicine and surgery. . . . Women veterans "have been disillusioned and discouraged by a cold reception" says Anna M. Rosenberg. . . . Greater interest in security and independence than in careers and big money is indicated by veterans' reading habits, according to the American Library Association. . . . Deep down in the heart of most combat veterans is a desire to "get away from it all" and raise chickens, reports Frank Hawley, national service director of the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

The Red Cross last month opened a club jointly operated for both officers and men in the Hotel Bernini, Rome. . . . Some discharged servicemen are "already growing bitter" because local communities have "fumbled the job of helping them," reports General Omar N. Bradley. "Checkbook" legislation such as the GI Bill of Rights is not enough.

SYMBOL

Meet T. Christopher Smith! Take him to your heart and mind. Condole with him. Hold his hand. Buy him another drink. Kid him out of his depression. But for heaven's sake, don't let him down any further. For he is the goose that laid the golden egg. He is the bulwark of American "good works." Without him, professional social work, health, recreation would be deader than the proverbial duck. In a spirit of pure editorial gratitude, we give you, on page 35, James B. Bamford's symbolic masterpiece.

"Harry"

In all his social work days we never heard anyone calling him anything else but "Harry." Bits of pictures have been flashing through our mind:

In 1920, chairman of the committee which produced the long forgotten "Providence Resolutions" which started the AASW upon its fitful way . . . wandering into a Hotel Commodore room late one night to look at the initial draft of home relief standards for New York's first FERA . . . catching a cup of coffee in St. Louis' Union Station after FERA's "big moment" at the Kansas City conference . . . with Mrs. Roosevelt, impressively addressing the APWA's annual conference at Washington's Wardman Park Hotel. From the beginning, in whatever setting, people always knew when "Harry" Hopkins was around.

CLEMENCY

Thirty-five thousand army general courtmartial cases are now being reviewed by five clemency boards (each headed by a civilian), working under the supervision of an Advisory Board of Clemency, under the chairmanship of former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts. In many cases, sentence meted out under battle conditions are being shortened or remitted. Recent appointment as chairman of one of the boards, we proudly note, is Jacob Billikopf, of Philadelphia, member of the board of Survey Associates, Inc., well known for his many social welfare connections. His salary—one dollar a year.

RELIEF TRENDS

Facts still belie pessimistic relief prophecies. Total public assistance cases in New York rose only 2.7 percent in the first three months after V-J Day. Wisconsin reports November public assistance cases 2.6 percent less than the corresponding month in 1944. However, Robert P. Lane, New York Welfare Council's executive director, calls attention to a sensational rise in relief's "most sensitive barometer" — free lodgings for homeless men. New York's daily average for November 1945 was 67.5 percent over November 1944.

TURN TO PAGE 42

"Looking ahead" in recreation is no new experience for several of the distinguished authors in this month's special section of *Survey Midmonthly*. Roy Sorenson, associate general secretary of the National YMCA, could well use "C" for "Community" as his middle initial. For many years he has been giving creative leadership to countless people the country over who look to the day when community recreation will burst some of its traditional limitations.

J. Lee Brown would need many more fingers and toes than he possesses to add up the number of cities which he has helped to make recreation surveys, as part of his assignment in the recreation division of Office of Community War Services.

Howard Beresford, who handled the mountain region for the OCWS organization, can look back with satisfaction on many permanent developments following in the wake of his wartime leadership.

Our own editors, Marion Robinson (for the first time in this *Midmonthly* shedding her editorial anonymity to become an author) and Bradley Buell testify that, while writing their pieces could

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hardly be called "recreation," they nevertheless had "fun" in doing them.

STANDARDS?

Elusiveness of standards seems well illustrated by the experience of a day nursery set up for the group of European refugees interned at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y. The European mothers wanted the children to keep clean; the American staff expected them to use the slides or roll in the snow. Use of paints and chalk was at first debated "because the children would get dirty." Water was an unknown drink to these Europeans. "Milk, yes, but why water?" Although accommodation to the "techniques" of child care seems to be proceeding satisfactorily, "hammer and nails" still seem dangerous equipment to the European mind!

HONORS

To Dr. Allan O. Whipple, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, the annual Judd award for "advancement to the discovery of a cure for cancer." . . . To Dr. O. T. Avery, research fellow of the Rockefeller Institute, the Copley medal of the Royal Society (London) for successfully introducing chemical methods in the study of immunity against infectious diseases. . . . To Col. Tracy S. Voorhees of the general staff corps, the Distinguished Service Medal for outstanding accomplishment in the office of the Surgeon General.

To J. Edgar Hoover, for his "energetic efforts to remove the causes of juvenile delinquency," the Club of Champions medal, by the Catholic Youth Organization of New York.

To Dr. Robert Latou Dickinson, New York gynecologist, and to Dr. Irl Cephas Riggin, Virginia State Health Commissioner, respectively, the $500 awards of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation for the most significant contribution to research in human fertility and for meritorious public health service.

BID

Bid for a much larger place in the national youth agency sun is being made by Junior Achievement, Inc. Goal of 3,000,000 members by 1950 has been set, contrasting with an estimated 9,000 in prior years. President of JA is Robert L. Lund, executive vice-president of the Lambert Pharmacal Company. Proposed budget for 1946 will be over $500,000. Program device is the formation of "junior companies" made up of ten youngsters who devise a product or service, sell stock at fifty cents a share to friends or relatives, and begin operations.

OPINION

Sixty-six percent of leaders sampled in a public opinion poll, think highly of the women who have adopted nursing as a profession. Rating order—"kindly," "noble," "good," "sacrificing," heroic." Different kinds of nursing are meeting public need in this order, according to the opinion leaders—hospital, private, industrial, and public health nursing. Thirty-six percent recommended a better public relations program.

CHATTER

Gerard Swope was elected chairman last month of the new Citizens Planning Committee of the National Health Council. Next steps include thinking through "the best procedure for launching a united and effective fund-raising campaign."

● Ty Cobb has given a $250,000 hospital to Royston, Ga., the home of his parents.

● Fifteen to 18 percent of local municipal leaders feel a positive need for some kind of federal recreation service, according to the National Recreation Association.

● Teachers' pay in thirty states averages less than the income of scrubwomen. . . . Of the young men called up for selective service, 350,000 could not write their own names.

● One hundred million dollars is the Red Cross campaign goal for 1946. The 1945 campaign raised $233,000,000. . . . Twenty-first national convention — the first since 1941 — will be held in Philadelphia, June 18-21.

● The Committee on Economic Development probably will continue activities during the postwar period. Purpose—the mobilization of community leaders for reemployment, housing, and other vital social and economic problems.

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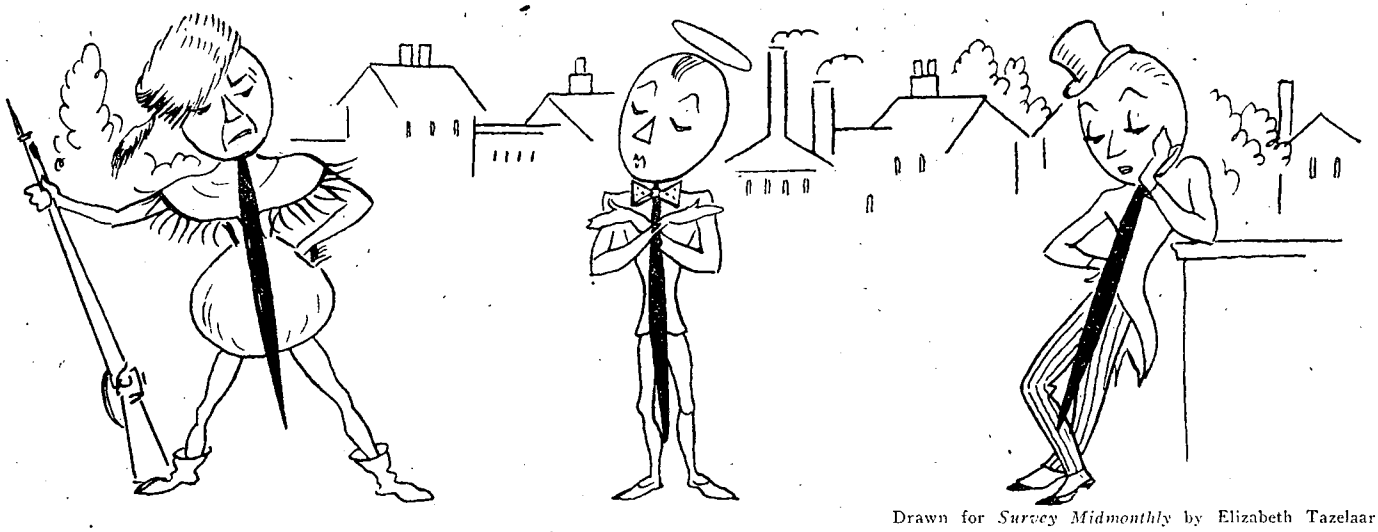

Drawn for *Survey Midmonthly* by Elizabeth Tazelaar

Three Broken Toothpicks

For T. Christopher Smith, that board meeting was the last straw. JAMES B. BAMFORD, Community Chest, Berks Co., (Pa.) tells why.

MR. T. CHRISTOPHER SMITH was standing at a bar, staring at the olive in his dry martini.

T. Christopher Smith was an angry man. From the tips of his toes all the long distance to the top of his ginger colored hair he was seething with bright red wrath. He had just left a community chest board meeting at which he and his fellow trustees had saved face, adopted a course of appeasement. Discussing the motion, Chris had wryly suggested that they drop their new red feather and adopt another symbol, the Chamberlain umbrella.

To the extent that he fitted into any category, Chris was a modern man. He had helped the League of Women Voters publicize Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks, done business with the CIO at his plant, and worked for a rebirth of principles in the Republican Party.

He had made himself a reputation in Lower Quartiletown. He had led the initial community and war chest campaign to a record breaking success. He had broken ground for and built a juvenile delinquency prevention program in the city's police department.

The olive went out of focus as he took a drink.

"Those were easy," Chris said to himself. "New, exciting, and nobody's toes to be walked on. Bigger and better. Right smack in the American tradition."

Then, eighteen months ago. the three hospitals in the chest had diagnosed themselves. Surprisingly, the prognoses were identical. Each prescribed for itself two thirds of the melon estimated to be available. And each requested permission from the chest to go forth and carve its slice from the public pocketbook.

It was true that there would be need for some additional hospital beds in Lower Quartiletown, but none of the hospitals had attempted to determine the number. Joe Sayre, the executive director of the chest, suggested a survey to determine how many, what kind, and where. T. Christopher Smith had pounced on this thought, made a motion, and then found himself chairman of a hospital survey committee.

"Yes, Tony," Chris said to the bartender, "one more."

Six months had gone into the survey. With an unlimited budget and the advice of the American Medical Society, the American Hospital Association, and other national spokesmen in the hospital field, a team of experts had been selected. With painstaking thoroughness and scrupulous tact, every alternative had been explored; every statement in the three proposals of the hospitals weighed in the balance against the common good; and finally, a practical common sense plan for over-all hospital growth had been developed.

"Just a boy scout, a little one, a tenderfoot," Chris called himself, as he thought grimly of the pride with which he had presented the hospital survey committee's findings to the chest trustees.

The trustees had looked with startled but kindly eyes on the buck he had presented them. Then they passed it back, with the directive that the hospital survey committee should "implement" its recommendations.

The committee had recommended the merger of two hospitals, a homeopathic hospital and the large institution which was the pride of a neighboring wealthy borough. It had suggested that the staffs should be merged, additional beds be erected in the borough, and the downtown building of the smaller institution be converted into a diagnostic and health center. It had suggested that the third hospital be patient, and await its turn to be enlarged when the next occasion arose for increasing the number of hospital beds in the community. And it had suggested a cooperative arrangement with the county for constructing facilities for chronics, contagious disease patients, and other categories needing institutional care.

"Tony," Chris said, "put some gin in the next one."

Between the time the report was submitted and the meeting which had just occurred, an incredible year had wasted itself away. Chris and his survey committee had lived with trouble. At first, they had been cheered by the fact that none of the hospitals was enthusiastic about the recommendations. That had seemed to indicate that the recommendations were impartial.

Also, they were pleased to see no suggestion of a counter-plan. Apparently, they had done their work well. But pleasant cheerfulness wore off as the months passed without tangible progress. Partisan supporters of the small hospital presented an angry, tear-streaked face to the public, circulated petitions, wrote letters to the local editors, held mass meetings, and hurled wild accusations.

"This merger is an absorption," they cried. "We are being thrown to the

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wolves. What will become of our auxiliaries? What will become of our nurses' alumnae association?"

It was pointed out that an equitable merger of auxiliaries and graduate nurse organizations had been included in the merger program.

"Will we have homeopathic drugs in this gargantua you are creating?" was the next question. "How do we know that we will not be cast out of this un-American monopoly after a year or two?" All shady historical characters, up to and including Hitler, were brought into the discussion.

The survey committee struggled on. In the meantime, although an admirable verbal restraint was exercised by the proposed partner to this union, the temperature throughout the wealthy borough dropped steadily. In nine months it had fallen from zero to 48 below. And the third hospital steadily scoffed at any request that it be patient. Its situation was briefly summarized: "It is unthinkable that progress should be frozen at our institution. Just unthinkable!"

"It is amazing how often the word 'unthinkable' has been used in the past year," Chris said to himself.

Then the bomb fell. One resident of the wealthy borough dropped more than a half million dollars into the lap of his institution, on condition that there should be no merger.

That afternoon, the chest trustees had listened to Chris's report of progress. And then they had adjourned. Although he had voted for it, it was the motion to adjourn which had touched off his long smoldering wrath. By adjourning, the trustees had retired to a jerry-built ivory tower, taking their hospital survey committee with them. In effect, they had decided to ignore the entire hospital problem, had relegated it to the tender mercies of the American tradition of free enterprise, free competition in a free country.

"Why?" Chris asked himself. "Why should any program so essentially right as the one we proposed fail?"

Chris examined the toothpicks in front of him on the bar, the wasted by-products of his martinis. He pushed three of them off by themselves, then picked up one.

"You," he said, "are the American tradition. You are the frontiersman. Nobody can stop you. You can do what you please. You are the glorious product of a free country. You are the enemy of monopoly. You are a muscle, or a bag of gold, and you throw your weight around like Ivan the Terrible. They didn't teach democracy to you, so you don't realize how ridiculous you are.

"Somehow," Chris said to himself, "we must teach democracy to our civic leaders. We must teach them humility, respect for expert opinion, and a sincere interest in a scientific solution to a problem. We must promote, with all the energy of Barnum, the device of a 'survey' as the means which every intelligent community adopts before it acts on its problems. We must tell them that the frontier is gone, and that we can no longer afford the rampant waste of frontier life. We must teach them the advantages of majority rule, based on the good of the majority. We must develop civic leaders who won't jump in the air, kick their heels together three times, and shriek of their personal invincibility and infallibility."

Chris broke the first toothpick into little bits, and piled the pieces neatly beside his empty glass. Tony took care of the empty glass, while Chris picked up the second toothpick.

"You are selfishness," Chris said. "You are nationalism. We have three hospitals. The world has Russia, Britain, and the United States. We have the hospital survey. The world has the United Nations Organization. We view with dismay the lack of progress the world is making toward unity. How can we point with pride at the mess in our own backyard?"

Chris thought about the membership of the hospital boards who had the power to act on his committee's proposals. All those boards were self-perpetuating. Two of the three had not had a major change in membership for a quarter of a century, and the third group was settling into its second decade of uninterrupted personal management.

He stared at the toothpick he had labeled "selfishness."

"The healthy cure for you, young fellow, is the principle of a rotating board with a broad electoral base," he said. "You thrive on insularity. Travel is broadening, they say. Why shouldn't trustees travel. Why should they settle down to a lifetime of ingrowing service to one agency? Why should community chest money, contributed by tens of thousands of people, be spent by a handful of idols, who have only to stare at their own toes for finite approval? Why should any handful of men be trusted with decisions that will affect an entire coming generation, when they may not even belong to the present generation?"

Chris broke the second toothpick. He peered in the direction of the third, shook his head sharply, and then picked it up.

"You are innocuous desuetude," he said. "You are the guest who came too late for the wedding. You are the community chest that hopes to lead but is always awakened by the band following some other leader. You never go into positive action. You never get interested in a new field, until someone else starts a new agency. You never think of raising money for capital needs, until someone asks your permission. You sit brooding over the egg you lay annually, and just ruffle your feathers when someone else starts to crow."

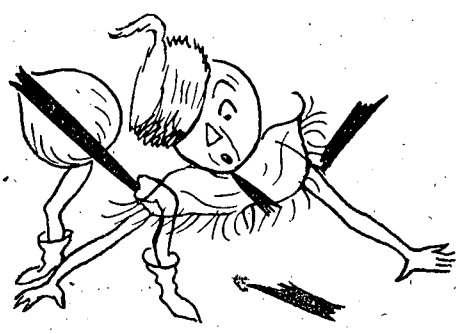
Chris thought of the many meetings he had attended, and of the ease with which affirmative votes could be garnered.

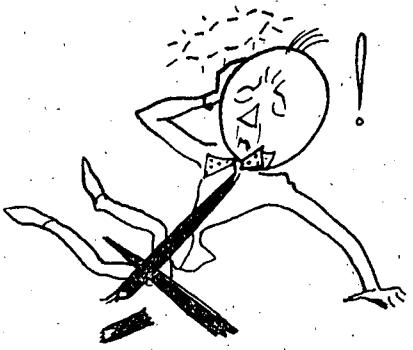
"People will vote 'yes' for almost anything, and yet my community chest is always trying to stop something. If we had produced our recommendations five years ago, before anyone thought of building, we'd have had a better chance. We should have got there first, with the most and best. Then someone else could have had the unpleasant task of trying to stop us. In other words, my lad, if you want to lead, then lead."

Chris broke the third toothpick into pieces. Then he gathered up the fragments of all three.

"Maybe they'll remind me of something," he said to himself, as he started for home.

If we know T. Christopher Smith, angry, modern American man, they will.





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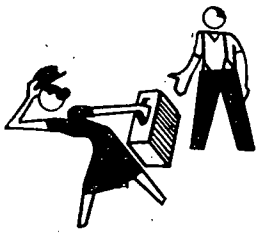
People and Their Troubles

NATALIE W. LINDERHOLM

Consultant on Agency Policies, Greater New York Fund



WHERE DO PEOPLE take their troubles? Not to social agencies, says Lee R. Steiner in a recent book whose title is this question. Instead, countless numbers resort to popular quackery countenanced by law. Mrs. Steiner presents an arresting and readable account of twelve years' delving into the devious ways of fortune tellers, radio consultants, advisers to the love-lorn, charm school executives, columnists, matrimonial agents, and correspondence school directors who sell diplomas on easy terms.

These practitioners knew little and cared less, she found, about the damage that might follow if distracted people were to try to remake their lives on the basis of snap judgment issued so casually. At the best, those who depended on this irresponsible advice lost money; at the worst, their health and safety were menaced. She neatly strips to the bone the pretensions of this tawdry crew of self-styled psychologists who prey on the unhappy and the distressed. No words are minced in pointing out the dangers to the community of this unregulated exploitation flourishing under the respectable mask of science, education, guidance, even entertainment.

Social work, however, can hardly help but pause for thought when Mrs. Steiner dismisses existing social services as "for the 'underprivileged'" and therefore not generally available. Admittedly, that may have been true a decade ago. But we like to think that modern social work is beginning to give real competition to these commercial advisers. We know that labor and management alike are showing interest in obtaining professional counseling service for workers in the solution of their personal difficulties. Equally significant is the steady development of consultation centers under social service auspices, in which competent guidance may be obtained at fees scaled to the client's means.

Large numbers of people who contribute annually to some 700 community chests, supporting thousands of community service organizations in all parts of the country, are now making use of the services they help to maintain. In one average American city—Syracuse—seven out of ten families were found to be using the chest-supported welfare, health, and recreation agencies. And this was at a time when practically everyone who could work had a job. This increasing use can be demonstrated not only in Syracuse but in many other cities, large and small, in every part of the country.

Mrs. Steiner could well have considered these trends, for many of the people whose problems she presents so sympathetically could and should have been helped by organizations such as those serving Syracuse. Without such an appraisal, the solution advocated—the establishment of a federal department of mental hygiene—is an oversimplification. This weakness, however, does not lessen interest in her excellent reporting, nor the importance to social work of the major problem implicit in the book's title.

Her evidence again drives home the fact that many people in trouble are not finding the help they need, although that help exists. We still must ask: Is this because people do not know about social agencies? Is social work making the most of its opportunity to tell the community the difference between quackery and skilled professional service? Is information offered at the right time, in the right places, in the right form?

In this writer's experience, one of our most useful public relations tools—the information center—if it exists, is apt to be a collection of files, located in a corner of the office of the council of social agencies. No sign on the street door tells the inquirer that social work's "Ask-Mr.-Foster" for that city is to be found on an upper floor. It is all too seldom that telephone book or radio announcement reveals the secret.

Why not bring the information center out of hiding and make it easy for people to ask questions? A prime essential should be a ground floor location on a busy street, selected by the same type of traffic analysis that controls the location of chain groceries and cigar stores. The name, simple and easy to grasp, should be on a conspicuously displayed sign. It might even be lettered on the big plate glass window, but not in a way to detract from the series of exhibits with which social work could capitalize on this valuable window space. Inside should be an attractive room, simply but comfortably furnished, with an able and interested staff prepared to answer questions concisely or to talk to inquirers in reasonable privacy, when that is desirable.

Drawings courtesy of Jewish Social Service Association of New York

Supporting such an information center there should be a publicity program directed toward *user* rather than contributor interest. This program might include a speaker's bureau, and provide posters and one-topic leaflets in ample supply for quick use and wide distribution. It should emphasize, as well, up-to-date promotion of the information center itself.

Streamlining our information procedures in this manner would increase costs, unquestionably. But philanthropy rates as one of the ten top financial enterprises of the country. Comparatively, the increase would be negligible. Our public relations would be immeasurably improved. It would be possible to obtain information about social work in the same manner that we have become accustomed to obtaining it on other matters of community concern. It would dissipate the idea that there is something shameful or embarrassing in seeking help in handling problems of human relations. The services offered would then be dignified for they would become something of common concern and value.

Trouble, according to the Book of Job, is the common lot of man; he is born to it "as sparks fly upward." Social work can neither eliminate the trouble nor change the course of the sparks. But as a profession it can resolve, in this first year of peacetime opportunity, to do a better job of telling people where help can be found in checking and easing their troubles. In the face of the knowledge Mrs. Steiner has given us of where many of our neighbors are actually taking their troubles, that becomes a professional obligation.

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THE COMMON WELFARE

"The People Mattered"

by FRANCES PERKINS

THE QUALITY which characterizes a social worker is a profound realization of the importance of people and a concern for their welfare over and above every aspect of life. Those who select social work as a vocation hold to that point of view personally and as a professional standard.

Harry Hopkins was no exception to this rule. His own character and almost every act of his short, heroic life expressed the deep-rooted conviction that "It is what happens to people that matters." In his last years he did work of such enormous importance to his country and to mankind, under circumstances of such extreme confidence, that it is doubtful whether the world will ever know the full debt of gratitude it owes him.

His relation with Franklin Roosevelt began as state relief administrator, a logical use of a social worker's knowledge and skills. It ended as a relationship in which he was not only the most trusted adviser in every field of the Chief Executive's duties, but also undertook for the President the carrying out of the most difficult programs of war organization and strategy, of diplomacy, and of economic and political planning on both the domestic and the foreign front. He was truly another self for President Roosevelt. The mutual trust between the two men sprang partly, of course, from personal sympathy and temperamental harmony, but more from a common devotion to the idea that their mission in life was to make things better for the people.

The outrageous inhumanity of the Axis nations brought two great, peace-loving men to the conviction that they had to fight these evil forces in order to protect the opportunity of people to live in freedom from oppression and fear and want.

For his duties in statecraft, Harry Hopkins had no specialized training, but to them he brought the education and experience of the social worker's profession. These were combined with his great common sense, his rare insight into individual and social situations, his capacity for self-sacrifice, a nobility of character which would not be defeated by fear, misrepresentation, doubts, grief, pain. This combination made him a unique man in his generation, and uniquely able to work with Franklin Roosevelt.

Harry Hopkins chose his profession as most people select their careers—partly through conviction, partly through opportunity. He graduated from Grinnell College, in his native Iowa, in 1912. He had majored in economics and sociology, and his warm heart and fine mind were stirred by the study of social problems. His sister, Adah, had already gone into social work in New York City. At her suggestion he came east to take charge of a summer camp for underprivileged boys. He saw in this an opportunity for some practical experience. He found in it a true vocation, and signed on for the duration of poverty and distress.

After professional study, and positions with a number of social work agencies, he became the head of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. He was a natural executive with a shrewd sense of the value of money and how to make it go far. He proved to have a natural talent, too, for those political adjustments which are so essential to a social worker carrying on a health and welfare program impinging on public policy. But he never forgot that the people were his clients, and that it was in their interests that he directed the agencies he headed.

As executive of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, he studied the disease which had become such a scourge in American life. In his interest in developing policies which would have a preventive effect he never lost sight of the people who were the victims of the scourge he sought to overcome. He never failed to point out that poor people could not get the milk, eggs, fresh air, sunshine, and rest which the medical men recommended as the most hopeful preventive and cure of tuberculosis. He enlisted thousands of doctors and public health workers in support of programs to prevent poverty and ameliorate its effects in the lives of people.

The great depression which was to create so much unemployment and suffering began at the end of 1929. Franklin Roosevelt was then governor of New York. He appointed a commission to study the state's unemployment problems and make recommendations to him, both for immediate and long range action. Among other recommendations was one for a coordinated plan of special relief for those who were in acute new poverty or distress because of the deepening crisis.

Governor Roosevelt moved to put this into effect in 1931, and looked around for the best man to direct the New York State Temporary Relief Administration. The task had to be done humanely, honestly, and competently; there must be professional standards, but they must be flexible to meet human needs. He questioned many of us as to who was the best person. Harry Hopkins was widely recommended, so the governor asked him to undertake this huge administrative job.

Harry Hopkins put his hand to a relief task of great magnitude with all the simple, unassuming sympathy for the victims of a major economic disaster that he would have shown if his new responsibility had been a small local activity. He was very successful and very practical, and he showed his characteristic ability to work hard and keep his mind completely on his job.

The next year brought the political campaign which took Governor Roosevelt to the White House. We were still in the midst of depression, and suffering all over the country was intense. States and municipalities had exhausted their funds, many had reached the debt limitation or the tax limitation, and still millions of people were destitute.

The President had not been in office more than two weeks before Harry Hopkins and the late William Hodson, the social worker who was then administering public relief in New York City, came to Washington. They had a scheme for a large federal appropriation to aid the states in a strong program of relief, based on work projects.

It was not easy to get a hearing in those first crowded days, and these two sought me out one evening to persuade me to urge their program on the President. The three of us sat in a little cubbyhole under the stairs at the Women's University Club, and I was impressed as never before by the way Harry Hopkins laid out their plan. His presentation was convincing, practical, adaptable. Knowing his integrity and competence, it was clear that this was no offhand scheme, and that it could be made to work intelligently.

The next day it was presented to President Roosevelt, and although there were many opponents within the Administration, the "ayes had it" and the President recommended to Congress a large appropriation. So began the great depression relief program.

Frances Perkins, who here pays tribute to a friend and fellow worker, was formerly N. Y. State Industrial Commissioner; and from 1933 to 1945, Secretary of Labor.

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The question as to who should administer the program was a matter of discussion. The argument which carried the day with the President was that Hopkins and Hodson had taken the lead in working out the plan, they both were experienced administrators, therefore, it ought to be one of them. We knew what they could do and there was no time to develop an untried person. I consulted with both of them, at the President's request, and we finally agreed that it should be Harry Hopkins, since Hodson was already committed to the mayor of New York as relief administrator. Without further ado, the President appointed Hopkins federal administrator of emergency relief, and so began his career on the national stage.

Harry Hopkins understood intuitively the moral gain of making it possible for people to work and so contribute to the community that appropriated the funds on which they drew for the necessities of life. Yes, work relief was more expensive than cash relief. Yes, both were more expensive than soup kitchens and barracks. But Harry Hopkins thought it was the people that mattered and he worked passionately for the moral victory that would be theirs if they had a sense of being men and women rather than excess baggage.

When it became clear that the program was expensive, the critics began to hurl epithets at it, and then at Hopkins himself. An obscure word from the western ranches—to "boondoggle," which literally means making something necessary out of what you have on hand—became a word of disrepute. One would have thought that leaf raking was the only activity in which the unemployed engaged.

As the months wore on, the useful activities increased and improved. One of the surprises of the program was the discovery that many people did not know how to do anything well and had lived by a kind of casual, intermittent labor when times were good. Projects for teaching skills were instituted, and the teaching itself provided occupation appropriate to others who were out of work.

All kinds of social projects blossomed, manned by unemployed persons who had talent, training, and experience. Day nurseries, nursery schools, playgrounds, cooking schools, classes in civics, in English for foreign-born residents, vocational classes sprang up everywhere. The amount of unemployment in technical and professional fields proved to be shocking, but it was "the people who mattered," and Hopkins instituted programs of historical, geographical, and geological research, social investigation and inquiry, which not only gave employment but which resulted in knowledge and equipment widely used today.

The theater and music projects stand in a class by themselves. Those who heard them will never forget the charm of orchestras and choruses performing in railroad stations, and in public schools where the study of music for the first time included the interpretation of great compositions by well-rehearsed instruments or voices. The taste of the people for good theater at fifty-five cents a seat was

Louise Dahl-Wolfe photo

1890 — Harry Hopkins — 1946

astonishing, and the talent of all sorts of people was organized in a way which dignified them rather than pressed them down in a mass of human cattle to be fed.

The public works of art projects had enormous popularity, not only among the unemployed artists but also among those who went to see the pictures, murals, and sculpture. In the end, the critics discovered that America is an artistic nation with a great deal of talent. But it was not to prove this point that Harry Hopkins devised these programs. He did it because "the people mattered." It mattered that they should have work rather than a hand-out, since work is in itself enobling. It mattered that they should have food and shelter, cleanliness, medical care, family life, family security, and, above all, hope.

These methods of relief and reconstruction, this maintenance of the reality as well as the concept that "man is man created by God in His own image," entitled to respect and dignity even in poverty and dirt and distress. were the real measures of the mind and spirit and devotion of Harry Hopkins.

He was dealing in retail relief in those days, but his ardor for wholesale prevention of poverty, unemployment, and sickness never flagged. He worked hard as a member of the President's Committee on Economic Security, and his only criticism of the Social Security bill which we finally evolved and the President recommended to Congress was that it did not go far enough.

He and I agreed on a future plan of a work benefit after the cash benefit had been exhausted, and we agreed that sound economic measures of fiscal and tax and trade policy must be established, and might be successful in stabilizing employment and preventing mass unemployment.

He never failed to see the *needs* of any group. A thousand times I have heard him say, "You've got to treat the people right."

It is small wonder that a man so humane in his sympathies should have been horrified by the inhuman persecutions, the perversion of the decencies of life, the blasphemous hatred of fellow men—the great edifice of Evil which the Nazis and their partners not only practiced but taught as a propaganda of degradation.

Harry Hopkins' horror brought him to fight the war from his place in the inner councils as a fight for the people's opportunity to be human.

He became the most practical and effective of leaders in the delicate task of coalition of materials, men, strategy, aimed toward a swift and overwhelming victory. "Evil can have no compromise settlement," he once said to a timid soul.

Certainly Harry Hopkins never expected life to bring him to the central point of military and political strategy. It often seemed ridiculous to this modest, simple man that he should be there. But the quality of dedication in doing what came to him to do, made him unself-conscious as he used his whole personality, his whole strength for his task.

He knew pain, grief, frustration, weakness, political and personal animosity and misrepresentation. These he managed to bear, not like a saint but like a man.

We can rejoice that he had, too, in his life the comfort of love, friendship, acknowledged gratitude, humor and fun. In the recent years there was vouchsafed to him that which reconciles a man to everything—the sense of God, and of God guiding him and using him.

The social workers of America can draw inspiration and help from the life and spirit of Harry Hopkins, for he carried outside his profession and into the terrific responsibility that was laid upon him those attitudes and that faith in the possibilities of life which are a part of the social work vocation.

Millions who never heard his name and whom he never saw will bless him by their new life, by their developing humanness in a world which he died to make better.

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HERE IN WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL DISPLEASURE with General Omar N. Bradley's administration of the Veterans Administration is rearing its head, with an investigation launched by the powerful House Appropriations Committee. The rub seems to be that General Bradley has ignored congressional wishes in his decisions regarding the location of VA facilities, and the gentlemen on the Hill, with Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee leading the pack, are going to do something about the situation.

The investigation was ordered by the full committee despite a subcommittee's commendation of General Bradley's program for veterans.

Chairman Cannon is quoted as saying that the committee was disposed to support the VA program but wanted to give "everyone a fair shake." It is up to the local authorities, according to Mr. Cannon, to prove that the surplus army and navy hospitals ought to be kept open. The VA, of course, feels that it should make the decision.

A CAMPAIGN TO WEAN "TENDER juveniles" away from a life of crime is being launched by the Department of Justice. Attorney General Clark will appoint a special panel of twenty-five churchmen, educators, businessmen, and welfare leaders to help the department plan the program.

He is asking representatives of state, county, and city governments to meet with the panel and officials of the department to work out the steps to be taken.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE United States has agreed to review a decision of a Virginia court upholding a state law requiring bus drivers to follow a Jim Crow pattern in seating passengers. The bus in question was en route from Norfolk to Baltimore and the contestant, Irene Morgan, questions whether or not the law could be applied to a person who is traveling in interstate commerce.

✦ ✦ ✦

INTERVIEWED BY A JOINT ANTI-fascist refugee committee, Representative Ellis E. Patterson of California declared the House Un-American Activities Committee was seeking "through intimidation and insinuation to control thought" in America. "Because of this," the California congressman said, "we are in danger of repeating in this country what Hitler did in Germany. The Un-American Activities Committee is attempting to do just that."

✦ ✦ ✦

THE SENATE PRIVILEGES AND Elections Committee has reported a substitute for the Administration's presidential succession bill.

The Senate bill sets up a joint House and Senate Committee to study and recommend a fixed line of succession to the White House, setting a May 1 deadline for the joint committee to make its recommendations.

The Administration bill named the Speaker as next in line after the Vice-President, with the Senate President *pro tempore* following the Speaker, and a special election called thereafter.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE HOUSE HAS VOTED AND SENT to the Senate a bill to return the United States Employment Service to the states not later than June 30 of this year. The date was set in an amendment offered by Dirksen of Illinois to the Ramspeck bill which would have made the transfer effective as of June 30, 1947. The Dirksen amendment went through on a roll call, 254 to 125.

It will be remembered that the President vetoed an appropriation bill carrying a rider returning the USES to the states almost immediately. He had expressed himself as satisfied with the Ramspeck bill and indicated very strongly that he felt that now, of all times, there should be a centralized program on employment.

The Senate will have a chance to set the date in accordance with the President's wishes. In the light of the House vote, however, it is improbable that the 1947 date will be approved.

The vote in favor of the Dirksen amendment was solidly Republican with the southern Democrats voting against the Administration. As a trial of President Truman's strength in the present Congress it was both decisive and discouraging.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE APPOINTMENT OF JOHN B. Blandford, Jr., as adviser to the Chinese government in setting up a new budget system, has upset the President's well-wishers not a little. Undoubtedly, Mr. Blandford will do a good job in China, but he was needed in his former post as administrator of the National Housing Agency. The housing crisis is about as serious as any facing the Administration and a change at the top now will disturb, and may even upset, the program.

The new administrator is Federal Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt who will act as both expediter and NHA administrator.

Mr. Blandford will be sorely missed no matter how well Mr. Wyatt does the job. Rumors that he was reluctant to give up the NHA job for the China assignment may or may not be true. But those interested in the housing program are definitely chagrined.

THE TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF the Social Security Board is out and well worth reading. The recommendations are not startlingly new and the statistical data (based on the fiscal year —June 30, 1944, to June 30, 1945—) are a bit out of date, but it is a persuasive summing up of what the board believes should be done to strengthen and improve the social security program. To quote President Truman, "We still have a long way to go before we can truthfully say that our social security system furnishes the people of this country adequate protection."

The board believes that the major steps necessary for "adequate protection" are now both feasible and necessary. The report stresses the *now*.

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THAT SUIT YOU HAVE BEEN looking for, and in vain, is very probably hanging in a clothing manufacturer's warehouse, according to a survey made by the Baltimore *Evening Sun*.

The survey covered Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York and revealed some thousands (400,000 to 750,000) of ready-to-sell men's suits in warehouses, where they are being held by manufacturers in the hope that higher prices will result from a continuing shortage.

The *Evening Sun* says that the manufacturers declare they can not move the suits to the retailers at a fair profit until the OPA sets a higher price.

The OPA says no advance in price is contemplated.

Paul Salsbury

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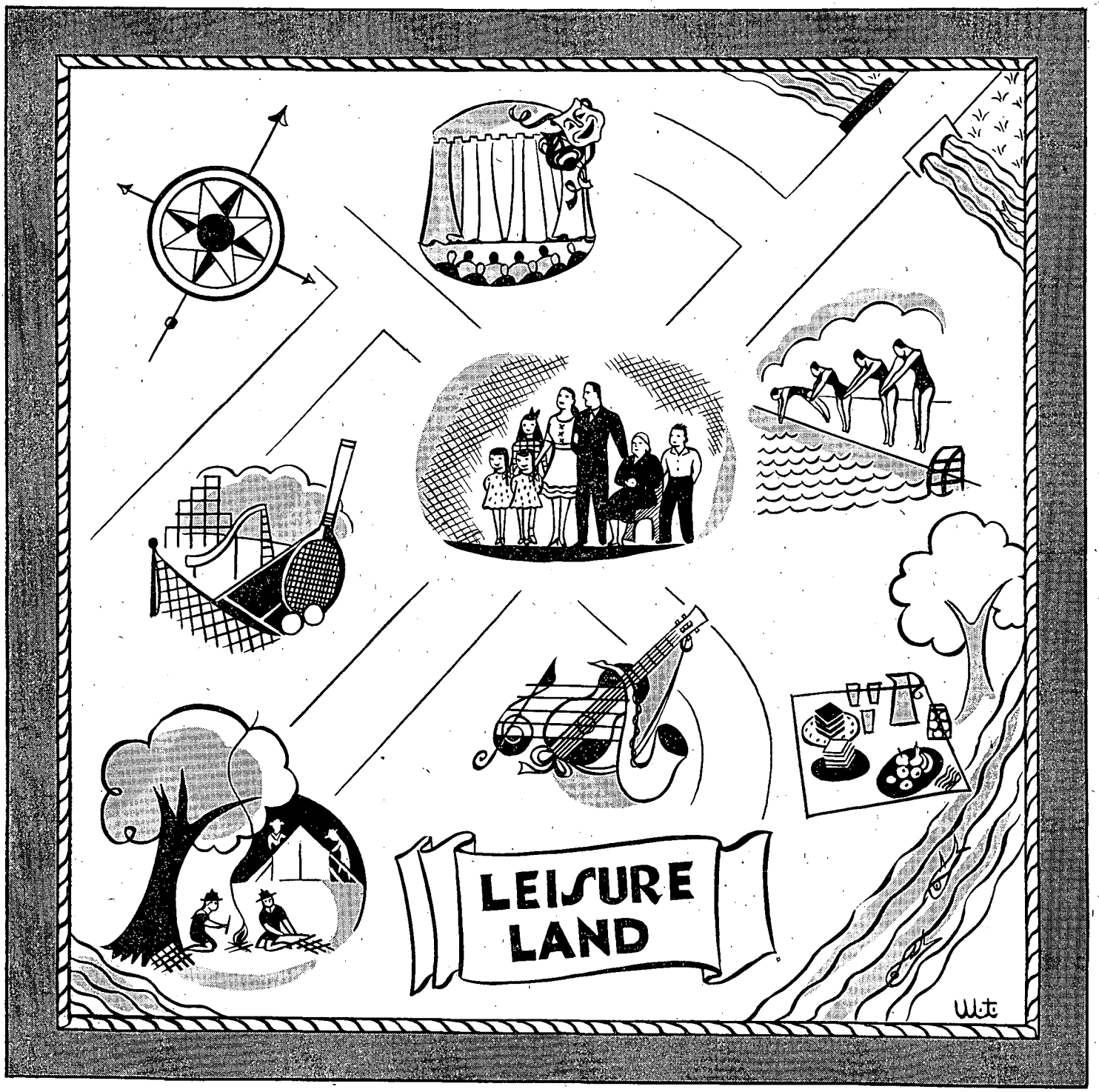

Drawn for *Survey Midmonthly* by Margaret Trafford

Recreation for Everybody

A *Special Section*

Articles by: Howard C. Beresford • J. Lee Brown
Bradley Buell • Marion Robinson • Roy Sorenson

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"Let's Look at the Record"

Leisure time, no problem to Huckleberry Finn, is quite a proposition for us today. BRADLEY BUELL, our executive editor, analyzes community recreation, the "infant social industry."

IF MEMORY SERVES, Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn never worried much about what to do with their leisure time. Indeed, the net impression remaining from our own youthful efforts to master their philosophy of life, is of an absorbing and concentrated devotion to the creation of an uninterrupted leisure in which to enjoy the multiple recreational opportunities challenging their attention. Lack of equipment never bothered them either. A fishing pole, a Barlow knife, perhaps—but one can doubt if either ever possessed a pair of bathing trunks.

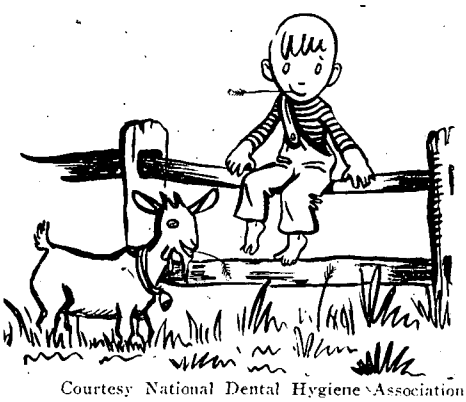
Even today, we suspect that "recreation" brings to the minds of many "middle-agers" a nostalgic picture of barefoot boys and faithful Rovers wandering through the woods and over the hills, enticing the canny catfish, snaring the elusive rabbit, finding the mother robin in her nest. Or being gorgeously delinquent in some convenient neighbor's melon patch. Those were the days—and no doubt still are—for the twelve-year-old Vermonter who proudly brought home an eight point buck on the first day of this year's hunting season.

But times have changed, even in Vermont. Particularly must we contemplate with horror the bafflement and boredom which would beset the legendary Tom, if he were taken off the shelf and set down for one carefree summer day, in New York's East Side, Detroit's River Rouge, or Cleveland's Central District. Surrounded by people, pavements, and police instead of woods and birds and streams, his nostalgia might well turn toward the hated whitewashed picket fence and thus explode the very legend of his illustrious creation.

What Is Recreation?

Just what we mean by "recreation" or the "use of leisure" is still a source of puzzlement and controversy to the technicians and the experts. Man turns to lying in the sun, to playing the ponies (as an avocation), to active combat in the "brutal" sports, to the artistic thrills of music, the arts, or the intellectual enrichment of the mind, in his search for satisfactions apart from those which come from "work" and "home." "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." We can accept this truism and still fall short of encompassing with manageable clarity the myriad of things which people do in their irrepressible efforts to find satisfactions in those hours of the day and week which they can truly call their own.

Nonetheless, he who runs can read that the pursuit of these satisfactions is not so simple today as it was in the life and times of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn. It is trite to say that life is more complex now than it was then. But it is also a fact. No statistics are available by which to compare 1900's number of barefoot boys accompanied by dogs and fishing poles, with those of 1945. But surely there must be many less. Through our parks, forest preserves, fish stocked streams, and hunting seasons, we must now organize Nature herself in order to insure for man the enjoyment of what she has to offer. Here, too, as in all else, mankind has had to take command in order to achieve the destiny of his desire.



Courtesy National Dental Hygiene Association

As he takes command, inevitably his activities are hanneled through things which can and must be counted. Clearly, one of the reasons that they must be is because they cannot be taken for granted, as they were two or three generations ago. The statisticians have much to do before we can get a true picture of the role which leisure time pursuits play in our modern social complex. But, in one way or another, they have made a good beginning. As the great war ends, as "recreation looks ahead," it is fruitful to look at the record of what the statisticians can tell us of the way in which the people of this country now spend their leisure. From the clues they give us, we can get some index of what the future holds.

You and I, our neighbors and our families, are the ultimate consumers of the opportunities offered for leisure satisfactions. A good many of these opportunities cost money, much more money, we may be sure, than those afforded to Huckleberry Finn and his contemporaries.

Consumer Demand

The exact "how much," in terms of a statistical aggregate depends on still unresolved criteria by which to determine which of our expenditures shall be denominated as producing recreational satisfactions. Using different interpretations and therefore different items, estimates range all the way from $3,000,000,000 annually to $21,000,000,000.

The study on which the material in this article mainly is based,* chose to take its data from the compilation of consumer expenditures by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Under its general heading of "recreational and cultural interests," this study allowed us to count what we spend for: hobbies, toys, and collections; commercial amusements, as either spectators or participants; club and camp fees. The study, no doubt advisedly, did not allow us to count what we spend on gambling games or foreign travel, or numerous other attractive ways to spend our money.

Even so, in 1942 the American people spent a considerable sum—$4,800,000,000—in the pursuit of happiness through these three major devices. This was roughly $1 in every $20 of all the money that we spent. Evidence that ours is no regimented interest in "culture" can be seen in the fact that individual "hobbies," "toys," "collections," (what a multiplicity of vistas they envisage!) accounted for nearly $3,000,000,000 of this total. Commercial amusements, baseball, football, bowling, games, sports events came next. Club memberships of all kinds and camping fees remained a poor third.

Depression Drop

It is important to keep in mind that these figures reflect what you and I and our neighbors elected to afford to spend out of our own net incomes. In the course of the thirteen years during which the bureau has collected these data, there is ample testimony to the fact that in the

* Based on advance materials from a study of YMCA relationships to community recreation, made under the auspices of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations by Helen E. Davis, Ph.D.

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main we "elect" to spend as we can "afford" to spend. Our expenditures in 1942 for these purposes were almost exactly what they were in 1929.

But in between, during the years when we were struggling with the disastrous income losses of the depression, when for many of us time hung heavy on our hands, our expenditures to use that leisure hit an all time low. In 1933, they were 51 percent of the peak of 1929. Not until 1942 did we climb back. One way to put it would be to say that to the extent that we relied on our own income resources, we must have had only half as much fun in 1933 as we did in 1929.

Huckleberry Finn, we may be confident, did not suffer so from these ups and downs. His was a simpler age. He did not have to rely upon such a complex network of facilities and resources. For few of them did he need to put up cash money.

Community Responsibility

Not for a couple of generations, however, have the people of this country had to rely wholly on their own resources to pursue their leisure. As the individual became less able, by himself, to satisfy his interests, social organization has been invented to give him help, just as in every other phase of modern life. Since the turn of the century, steadily and persistently communities have been building up resources, organizing opportunities, to take the place of disappearing nature and the close, informal social milieu of earlier days. Years ago, "community recreation" assumed the characteristics of a national movement. For some of the resources and opportunities which it now affords, we pay, roughly, between 7 and 15 percent. But the rest of it, is free, an accepted right in modern social life. Indeed, one of its underlying purposes has been to "equalize" the opportunity for satisfying leisure, regardless of income or social status.

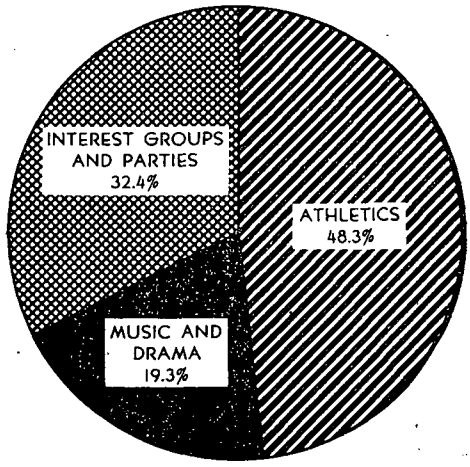
Just what we mean by "community recreation" is, also, a matter of debate among the statisticians and technicians. They are clear that it does not include opportunities for leisure which are organized commercially for profit. But neither do they include within its scope many nonprofit enterprises, particularly those of societies and private agencies, whose opportunities are offered mainly to a membership constituency. In general, they mean to include opportunities and programs whose purpose is to serve everyone whose interests are attracted to them.

Since 1909, the National Recreation Association has been keeping track of the extent and spread of community recreation throughout the country. The way in which they have broken down their data helps bring home the significance of the phrase. The first major classification is *athletics*. This includes such sports as baseball, football, basketball, softball, volleyball, bowling, tennis, track and field days, winter sports and water sports of all kinds.

The second major classification is *interest groups and parties*. By this, they mean a wide range of opportunities to pursue hobbies, dances, and social gatherings, celebrations, picnics, hikes, citizenship programs, and the like.

The third major classification is *music and drama*. Here are included such things as folk dancing, pageants, storytelling, festivals, dramatics, musicals, and similar activities.

COMMUNITY RECREATION EXPENDITURES IN 1940
BY MAJOR TYPES OF ACTIVITY



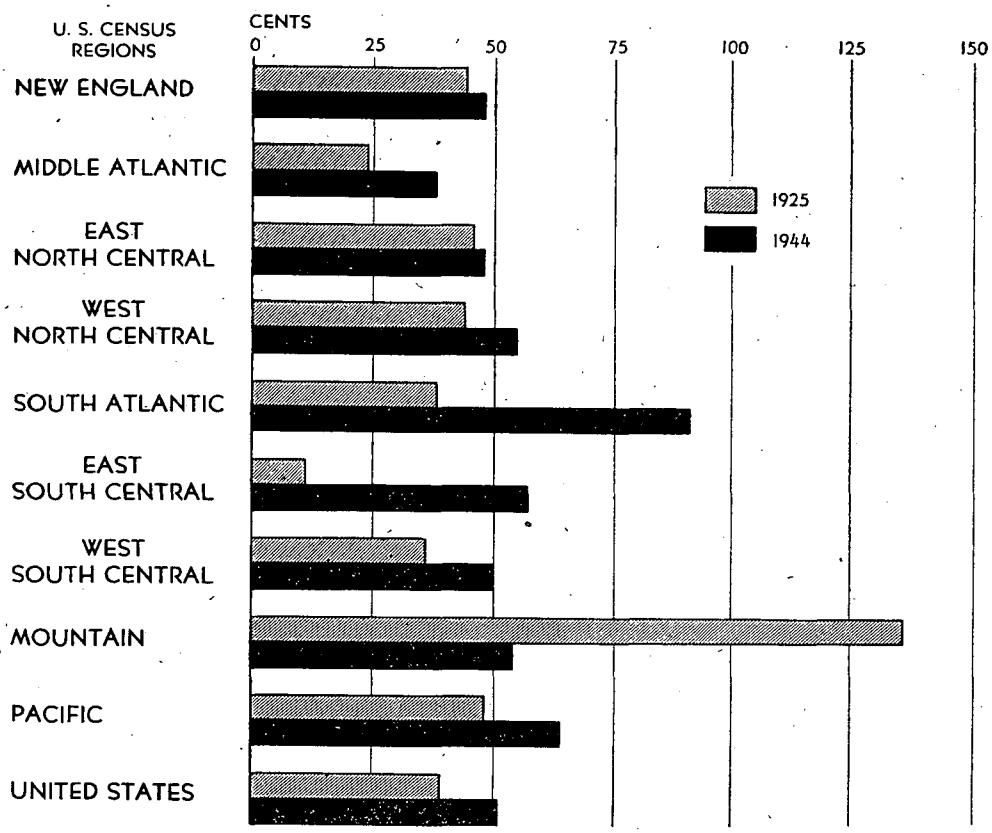
Steady Growth

In 1909, only 300 cities reported to the association that they were spending money to provide for their citizens any of these opportunities and activities. In 1944, over 1,200 so reported. These cities spent, in that last year, a little less than $39,000,000, an increase of 23 percent over the amount spent in 1928. This may seem small in comparison with the over $4,500,000,000 which those of us who can afford it, spend in our pursuit of leisure satisfactions. Indeed, the leaders of the community recreation movement will tell you that it is too small.

In characteristic American fashion, nearly half of these expenditures go to provide opportunities for sports and athletics. One third goes for "interest groups and parties" and a remaining fifth for "music and the drama."

Although community recreation is the bulwark erected painstakingly by society to insure for every individual his opportunity for leisure satisfaction, the records of the association show that communities,

COMMUNITY RECREATION
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES IN 1925 AND 1944



Charts drawn for *Survey Midmonthly* by The Chartmakers

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like individuals, have "elected to afford" what they should do in terms of the ups and downs of their community income. More than for any other social purpose, these expenditures were cut to fit the depression's cloth. They hit bottom in 1935 when expenditures were 59 percent of 1929. From 1935 to 1941, the line on the chart has been slowly rising to the 1929 level, spurting ahead in the first three years of war prosperity.

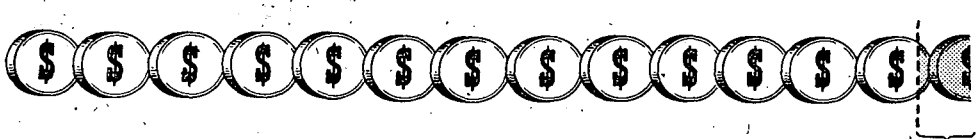
Are we to deduce from this that recreation, no less by the community than the individual, is still regarded as a luxury which must give way in the face of diminishing resources to other more pressing social and economic needs? Perhaps. But recreation leaders will give you another answer. They will tell you that of the trinity of social service—welfare, health, and recreation—theirs is the infant industry. That only now is America beginning to accept it as its own—with mature recognition that leisure satisfactions are just as essential to well-being as food, shelter, and good health. They will also tell you that the time when individual incomes go down is just the time when recreation expenditures should go up, as should those for the public's welfare and health. As these leaders look ahead and plot their charts, they are not anticipating slack times for community recreation.

The statisticians of the National Recreation Association have one final thing to tell us about the state of the nation's community recreation. That is—its progress varies markedly in different sections of the country. The average expenditure for all of the United States is 51 cents for every person in the population. But in one region, the South Atlantic, it runs as high as 91 cents. In another, the Middle Atlantic, it runs as low as 38 cents. [See page 43.]

Partly a matter of public attitude and tradition, partly of natural resources, partly, no doubt, of the quality and aggressiveness of recreation leadership, these figures reflect the familiar truth that this big country never moves all in one piece. But that it is moving toward more and better community recreation is also reflected by the fact that except for an unusual circumstance in the Mountain region, every section is now spending more for this purpose than it was in 1925.

ALL HEALTH, WELFARE AND RECREATION SERVICES

$26.94 PER CAPITA



$1.54 PER CAPITA FOR RECREATION SERVICE

In that year, the figure for the whole country was 39 cents per capita as compared with 51 cents in 1944.

Community Organization

As recreation looks ahead to the fields which it feels must be conquered in the postwar decade, from what springboard of organizational experience is it taking off? Here we must turn to a third and different group of statisticians. They are in the cities that participate in the community registration of the social statistics project, formerly conducted by the U. S. Children's Bureau and now administered by Community Chests and Councils, Inc. From them, although for only a limited number of cities, we can get a picture of the type of auspices by which recreation services are administered and the several sources from which they get their funds.

Their data include not only community recreation with unlimited participation, as defined by the National Recreation Association, but also the services of all private or nonprofit agencies which offer opportunities to different segments of the community's citizens. For these statisticians argue, in good conscience, that any organized service, open to any significant group of people, must be counted as an asset in the community's attempt to meet its total leisure needs.

From their data, also, we can see something of the comparative role which recreation plays in the total community service program. In 1942, 16,570,000 people were living in the 30 cities which reported to the project. Altogether, these cities spent $446,313,000 for their public and private welfare, health, and recreation services, or $26.94 for each person in the population. Of this, $25,453,000 went for recreation services, or $1.54 per capita and 5.7 percent of the grand total.

Thus these data do bear out the contention of recreation leaders that theirs is the infant industry of community service. "Welfare," which includes the sums spent for relief and social security, accounted for by far the largest proportion of the total, 55.4 percent. "Health," which includes the public health services, hospitals, clinics, nursing, and the like, came next with 38 percent of the total. Recreation was a poor third.

Public and Private

The auspices under which the recreation services of these cities are administered, fall roughly into two groups. In the first are those administered by public or governmental bodies. Generally speaking, they provide the bulk of the services which are classified as community recreation by the National Recreation Association. The type of administrative set-up varies from community to community, but it is usually either an independent recreation or playground commission, or division of the park department or board of education. The trend has been toward the independent commission favored by the National Recreation Association. In general, however, responsibility for these government services is now lodged in a single authority or at most divided between two or three administrative units, although in some of the larger cities a much larger number of "authorities" may be involved.

The second group includes the numerous private or voluntary agencies, which offer recreation or leisure time services to the youth and families of a community. Among them are the nationally known "Y's," Scouts, settlements, boysclubs, Salvation Army and, in most communities, other agencies of purely local origin. The nature and character of these voluntary agencies varies greatly, but in most instances, they do have some basic membership constituency, although all of their services are not necessarily restricted to their members.

This, then, is the structure which society has invented through which to compensate the modern Tom Sawyers and Huckleberry Finns for the obstacles to the achievement of satisfying leisure, created by the modern complexity of its own organism. In the main, over the years, the different parts of the structure have grown up spontaneously and without much relation to each other. Each program has come in response to real needs, and serves a part of the need in each community. Each can tell you what it does, and at least a rough approximation of the number of people that it serves.

But as yet, our community statisticians are unable to tell us with any accuracy

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the total proportion of population reached by the combined services of all of these agencies. In general, we know that in most places it is a substantial proportion. A special study made in Syracuse, N. Y., two years ago did give, for one city at least, the most accurate picture yet available of how substantial it is. In 1942, of all the families in Syracuse, 26.4 percent used or received some service from one or more of that city's recreation agencies. Early studies along somewhat similar lines in Dayton and Birmingham showed much the same thing.

Our community statistics, however, can give us a number of facts which help clarify the nature of this structure and, perhaps by doing so, point to some of the issues that lie ahead in connection with its improvement and development.

Strictly Local

The first fact is that the provision of recreational or leisure time opportunities has been in the past, and still is, an almost wholly local community enterprise. Practically none of the money which the thirty cities spent came from federal sources—only .01 percent. The amount from state funds was almost as negligible, only .34 percent. All the rest came directly out of the pockets of the people of the community.

This is in sharp contrast to the present sources of support for welfare and health, and much more comparable to the situation which existed in those fields a couple of decades ago. In 1942, federal and state funds financed 42.4 percent and 20.4 percent respectively of the total welfare services in these communities. The proportion from federal and state funds for community health services is much less, but even here it runs 0.9 percent and 11.6 percent respectively.

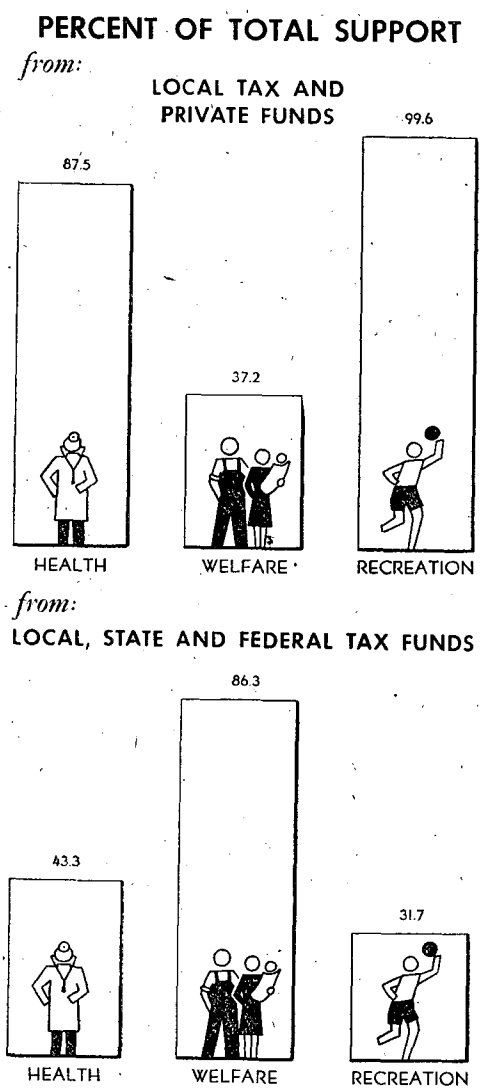
Pressures for federal and state assistance in financing community services come from many different quarters. Over the years, however, it is probably fair to say that two main reasons have made for a steady infiltration of monies from these sources for welfare and health. The first are local tax and credit limitations, as compared with those of the state and federal governments. Local resources, for example, are simply not sufficient to meet the very large expenditures called for by our social security and public relief programs. The second is the need to equalize expenditures in different communities and different sections, or at least to insure a minimum underpinning of service below which no community will fall. Whether or not these same pressures eventually will operate in respect to recreation is now a moot question among its leaders.

The second thing which our data tells us is that tax funds pay for about 31.7 percent of the community's recreation services, while 68.3 percent comes from private sources, such as contributions, fees, endowments, and the like. This again is in sharp contrast to the situation in welfare and health. With the bulk of its expenditure for relief and social security, 86.3 percent of welfare costs are met by tax funds. Even with the large fee incomes of private hospitals included, 43.3 percent of the total bill for health service comes from the same source.

Public recreation has been steadily expanding, both in the amount of money spent and in the variety of opportunities offered. Whether or not it will, and if so, how rapidly, come to represent a substantially larger proportion of the country's total recreation offerings, is another moot point among recreation leaders now trying to peer into the uncertain future.

Finally, from these data we may note the significant fact that 25.2 percent of these total recreation costs are met from money which people pay, not as taxes or as contributions but as membership dues or direct fees for specific services which they receive. A good deal of this goes to the private agencies with their more selective constituency, but by no means all of it. There are no rules and little uniformity, but both public and private agencies accept the principle that for some services, by the nature of the case, it is legitimate to charge.

Compared with public welfare, where by definition the bulk of the clients have insufficient incomes, this reflects the fact that recreation services reach many people in the community's middle and upper income brackets. Even in comparison with health, where for certain services the same is true, recreation gets a higher proportion of its cost in direct payment for services received. Whether this "pay as you go" proportion should increase or decrease would seem to depend, more than on anything else, upon the proportionate coverage now given to the community's income sectors. Unfortunately, our statisticians cannot tell us too much about that.



The Decade Ahead

Recreation may be our infant social industry. But it is a lusty infant. It withstood the most serious buffets of the depression and gained in stature from them. During the war, it grew by leaps and bounds and became a recognized asset to industrial production and military service. It is still almost wholly a local community enterprise, with the assets and liabilities attendant upon that fact. Its resources are organized under both public and private auspices. No one seriously doubts that there is room for both. But the question of "what room" is very much open for discussion. The variety and content of its offerings have broadened and deepened in the years of its experience. There are few opportunities by which man can enhance his leisure satisfactions that recreation does not now have the "know how" to provide.

Many specific issues of organization, finance, and method lie ahead. Some of them are dealt with by other articles in this special section. But underlying most of them is the central issue of "coverage." That is, how to insure that ample and varied recreational opportunities are afforded to all of the people who have need for them.

We know that in many places, and for many groups, opportunities for satisfying leisure are all too narrowly restricted. We know that many public and private agencies are eager to move in to fill the gaps. What we do not know is how to make sure that they will move together, bringing to the needs of people the full collective force of their combined energies and imagination.

It seems altogether likely that recreation's next decade will be dedicated to a search for that assurance.

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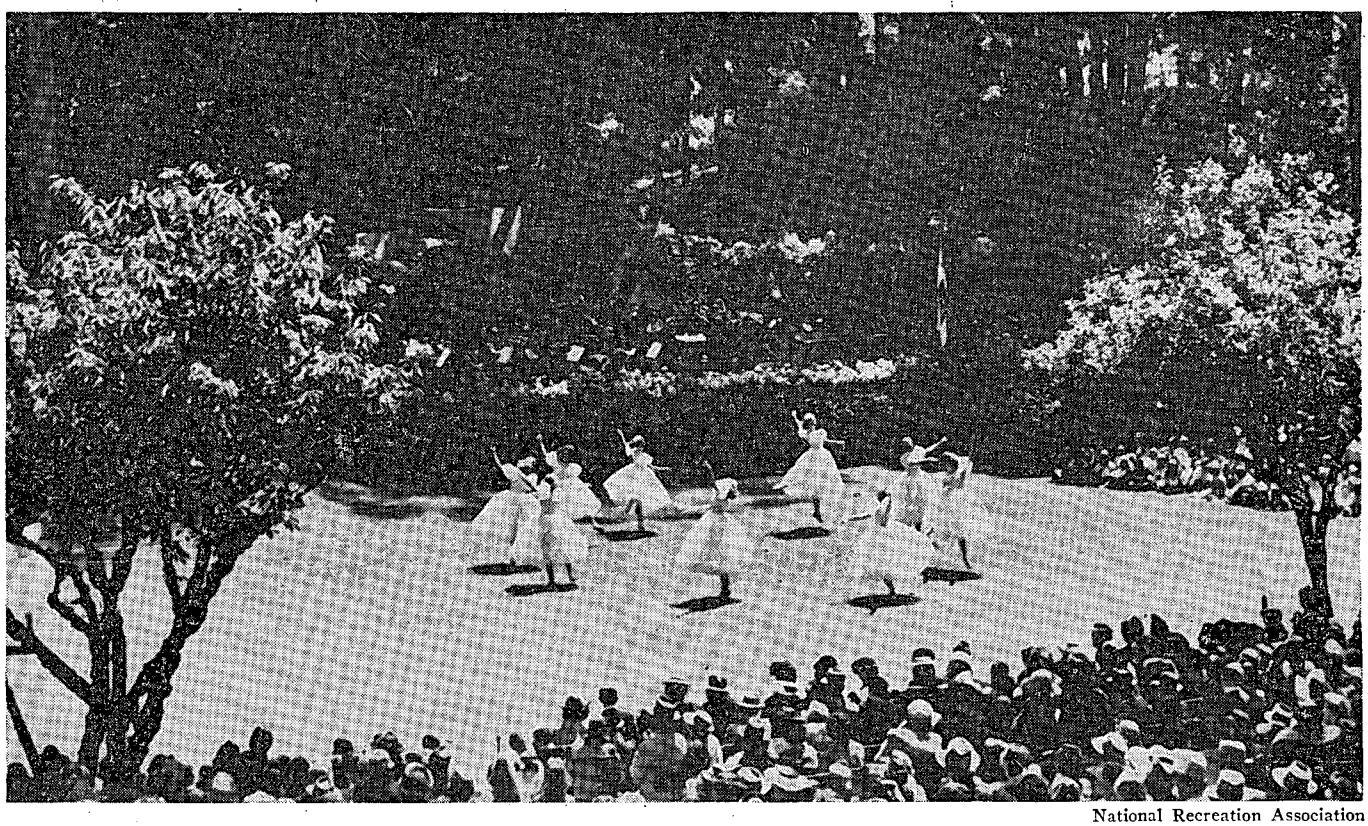

National Recreation Association

Social and cultural use of leisure comes into its own as an important way of mental and spiritual renewal

New Reckonings

HOWARD C. BERESFORD, regional recreation representative for OCWS, finds more people wanting "a better use of leisure time."

ALL-OUT WAR strips a nation and its communities down to the essentials. Pioneers of the leisure time movement have found their reward in the knowledge that recreation grew tall and broad of stature at the very time when every way of life was hard put to it to survive. Recreation in wartime became a necessity instead of a luxury for use only in the carefree days of peace and plenty.

The turbulent experiences of the past four years clinched the argument that everybody needs recreation. We found that recreation brings rest, change of pace, balance, mental and physical renewal for busy people, whether in the battle line, the factory, or the home. Recreation made great strides in achieving status as a staple of community life. Amid the conflicts of world strife, recreation helped to break down race prejudice. Church and religious life was enriched by worthwhile leisure time activities.

A hard-headed, realistic, fighting army and navy, not given to frills or fads, put into execution recreation programs for 12,000,000 men. Recreation equipment was loaded into every overseas shipment of ammunition and fighting men. The Red Cross recreation service employed an estimated 5,000 people who went into the front lines or into the hospitals. Social, physical, and cultural recreation programs became an essential part of the production program in major war plants.

Huge isolated war housing projects found provision for recreation as necessary as plumbing in the houses. The federal government provided approximately $50,000,000 worth of facilities and services to war-impacted areas and set up the first full scale federal division of recreation to assist communities in organizing to meet wartime recreation demands. Six major national private agencies, with the support of the federal government, successfully organized the USO for servicemen and war workers, and the people of this country gave them support to the tune of $200,000,000.

At the same time, in American communities seemingly far removed from the war, there were drives for physical fitness through mass sports, a wave of youth recreation councils and youth canteens. Churches opened their cloistered facilities for lively leisure time doings. There was new interest in recreation for women and girls. Community recreation programs were organized in over 3,000 places. At least 1,000,000 regularly enrolled volunteers helped the professional staffs conduct these activities in wartime, and most communities had the advantage of trained, full time, recreation leadership.

The other side of the wartime picture shows the vast increase in the "consumers" of community recreation.

Take 12,000,000 men and women in uniform who partook of its offerings. Add to them the millions of war workers and their families, and other home front millions of youth and adult participants, and we get the reason for the enormous increase in attendance reported everywhere. Those who should know, have estimated that three quarters of our people of all ages, creeds, racial and economic character learned of the length and breadth of community recreation service. Citizens made some wonderful discoveries about leisure possibilities in their own victory gardens, game rooms, workshops, or the church, the school, the park, library, or open lot of their neighborhoods.

Remarkable gains also were made in the content, quality, and range of leisure opportunities offered. It would have been very easy to stress only the vigorous muscle-building of physical fitness. But

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there were exciting developments in the social and cultural use of leisure, and recognition of their importance to mental and spiritual fitness.

Warrior and worker turned to music for surcease from the business of battle, as shown by the popularity of music rooms in hospitality centers, music programs in war plants, community song sessions, record players in the battle zones, and the emphasis on good music for home front radios.

Nor should we overlook the positive results obtained in the convalescence and rehabilitation of battle casualties through the use of music, painting, and other crafts in the enforced leisure of the hospitalized.

Even physical activity and sports, toward which recreation has always been heavily loaded, gained millions of new converts because of the mass drives for fitness and the immense military and industrial sports-for-all programs. The "face-lifting" by which commercial recreation is now making it possible to bowl, play pool, or roller-skate in attractive surroundings is another wartime gain.

The number of trained, full time, better paid recreation workers totaled approximately 25,000 at the end of the war. For the first time, tiny towns benefited from expert management. Recreation leadership has gained such dignity and standing in wartime that the estimated future opportunity for 100,000 professional workers is not idle dreaming.

Above all, is the significant fact that the last five years have brought to the American people a new and gratifying realization of recreation's personal and community values. The recreation idea has spread from the kid in the street to the man in the street.

Day of Reckoning

The question which recreation must now ask is whether its leaders have learned the lessons which these war experiences have been trying to teach them. Are those of us working actively in the field fully aware of these deep stirrings towards better use of leisure? Have agencies caught up with the sudden transformation of prewar ideas of recreation?

The day of reckoning is at hand, when communities are demanding not an invoice of what the recreation movement did for them in wartime, but an accounting of what it is and should be doing for them in peacetime.

Some of the past history of the community recreation movement makes clear why this day of reckoning is coming so suddenly and striking so hard. For the movement began among melees of squabbling urchins in the streets of large cities. The sheer need for elbow room drove a jampacked population into the street. Playgrounds had to be hewed out of the city's asphalt, stone, and concrete, because previous thought had not been given to space for play.

Recreation was demanded as part of charitable endeavor and the fight against delinquency. A few "daring" school boards opened their buildings for use after school and in the evenings. But schools seemed doubtful that any other agencies had the skill to administer these activities, or that recreation deserved special community attention except in the summer when children were out of school and teachers not otherwise employed.

In such limited concept, community recreation tended to employ a fire-fighting technique. After a great clamor about juvenile crime or children hampering traffic or breaking windows, there would be a clattering rush of agencies to the spot. They would almost stumble over each other to serve the victims in one section, leaving large areas of the community untouched.

All in all, the period prior to World War II was one of mainly piecemeal service. Each agency, public and private, hewed close to its line. The professional worker was considered almost a traitor to his own clique if he had much to do with an agency other than his own.

It took an emergency greater than congestion of large cities, poverty, juvenile crime, and men out of work to test the true mettle of recreation. The urgencies of war provided the shock which brought it into public consciousness as one of the prime essentials of community life.

At the heart of the reckoning which faces community recreation leadership is the task of bettering and managing the myriad of resources at its disposal.

It is no simple task to combine emotion with good management or unify agencies for any total program of community service. Education, for example, is well recognized as a community, state, and national responsibility. Yet its services are still largely centered on youth from ages five to eighteen. Pre-school, college, and adult education is not nearly accessible enough to all members of the community. Community health services are still inadequate as shown by the 30 percent rejection of our citizenry drafted for military service and the diversity of health agencies in any community today.

The newcomer, recreation, faces many complexities. An all-out community leisure time program must have far more meaning than the arithmetical addition of a city public recreation program, plus a group of social agency centers, plus others operating under a limited interpretation of "welfare." Such a program should be the synthesis of the best production of all of these and that of a great many other agencies, tax-supported, church, civic, fraternal, and commercial.

Community Organization

In the bewildering mixture of glittering possibilities and twisting problems, we see three essentials to good community management:

1. Over-all planning by all community recreation interests, public, private, civic, social, and commercial.
2. The actual administration of particular services by a wide range of operating agencies.
3. The effective coordination of these different administrations, in order to avoid duplication of service in certain sectors and to fill gaps in other areas of the community.

Although many fine volumes have been written about the organization and administration of recreation, they have been limited, as has most of our thinking, to consideration of individual agency practice. Little has been written about the planning and management of a *total* program of community service. We can only attempt here to post a few of the major factors which have been clearly established in the practices of community wartime recreation service.

First, we must realize that while ideal practice would call for over-all planning and arrangements for coordination in advance of the setting up of particular agencies or administrative units, the reverse procedure has been followed in most communities. Recreation services are already well organized by many agencies before there is any trace of a central body. When an idea becomes popular in a free-wheeling democracy, agencies pop up quickly and spontaneously with little regard to total need or for their relationships to each other. Coordination usually comes only when pressures are so great that the whole structure is endangered.

Practically, therefore, community organization must begin from where we are. The immediate job is to hitch over-all planning and coordination to the wagon on which our sprawling, diffused services are now riding. Practically, also, our ability to do so hinges largely on good leadership and agency attitudes. Both of these factors got a lift in wartime. The quality of professional leadership moved up, because salaries for recreation directors were raised above the levels of work relief pay and compensation for park maintenance. Community leaders, harassed by war impacts of camps and plants, saw the value of good recreation managership as trained workers established order out of the chaotic rush of agencies and people to render war service.

In respect to agency attitudes, the

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Horace Bristol photo

Whether it's a "winter only" ski slope—

question is whether the shotgun wedding of wartime will stick. At the local level, the war forced public and private workers to labor alongside each other, use each others facilities, and rub shoulders with masses of volunteers.

One wishes that national recreation agencies, federal, quasi-public, and private, could have had this same kind of practical working experience. Instead, they have had to "confer" and exchange "memoranda" far from the community scene. They are far less united in their thinking than their representatives down in the cities and towns.

Best harbinger of better understanding among powerful national and federal agencies came through the joint planning and operation of the programs subsidized by Lanham act funds and the USO.

In the second place, planning must begin with the needs of people, not with the prerequisites of agencies. In hundreds of communities during the war, we found that citizen leaders did not argue too long about what agencies should administer programs as long as the service was rendered.

Furthermore, the citizens we know cannot understand why a city-owned building, a school house, or a social agency center, all of which they help pay for in some form of community tithe, are not mutually available for community leisure. *When over-all planning first begins with the needs of people for recreational opportunities, and then proceeds to figure out how best to use the agencies and buildings already available, we will have taken a great step forward in progress toward recreation for everybody.*

In the third place, it is not much use to make plans for expansion unless the agencies involved arrange to coordinate their services effectively in planning.

"Coordination" was comparatively unknown before the war, but the pressures of increased community demands brought about much experimentation which proved its worth. The USO councils were an excellent example of joint administration with full support and collaboration from other key local public and private groups. We know of one large city's servicemen's center in the western states where for over four years thirty-eight public and private operating agencies have synchronized their services to military personnel and their families.

This is primarily a professional job, a matter of combining key agencies for communitywide service. It is a subtle science in a democracy, for it must be achieved without too much show of superauthority. Well-established operators are easily scared away. Yet it needs some authority to be effective. War for a nation's survival produced sufficient incentives during the past four years, but where will the pressures come from in peacetime?

The chief hope lies in the fact that total community recreation demands exceed the present supply. This demand for more service also introduces the very practical and forceful question of cost and financial support. With pressures for funds coming from so many sources—tax supported agencies, community chests, civic clubs, bingo benefits, doughnut sales, and so on—communities are likely to be more critical of the plans made to administer these funds.

Whether these factors will serve to temper traditional attitudes about "agency sovereignty" depends mostly on the operating agencies themselves. They should be prepared to answer pertinent questions: Will city governments recognize their

Official U. S. Navy photo

—or a softball field where it's spring the year 'round—

National Recreation Association

—every season in every climate has natural possibilities for recreation for all ages

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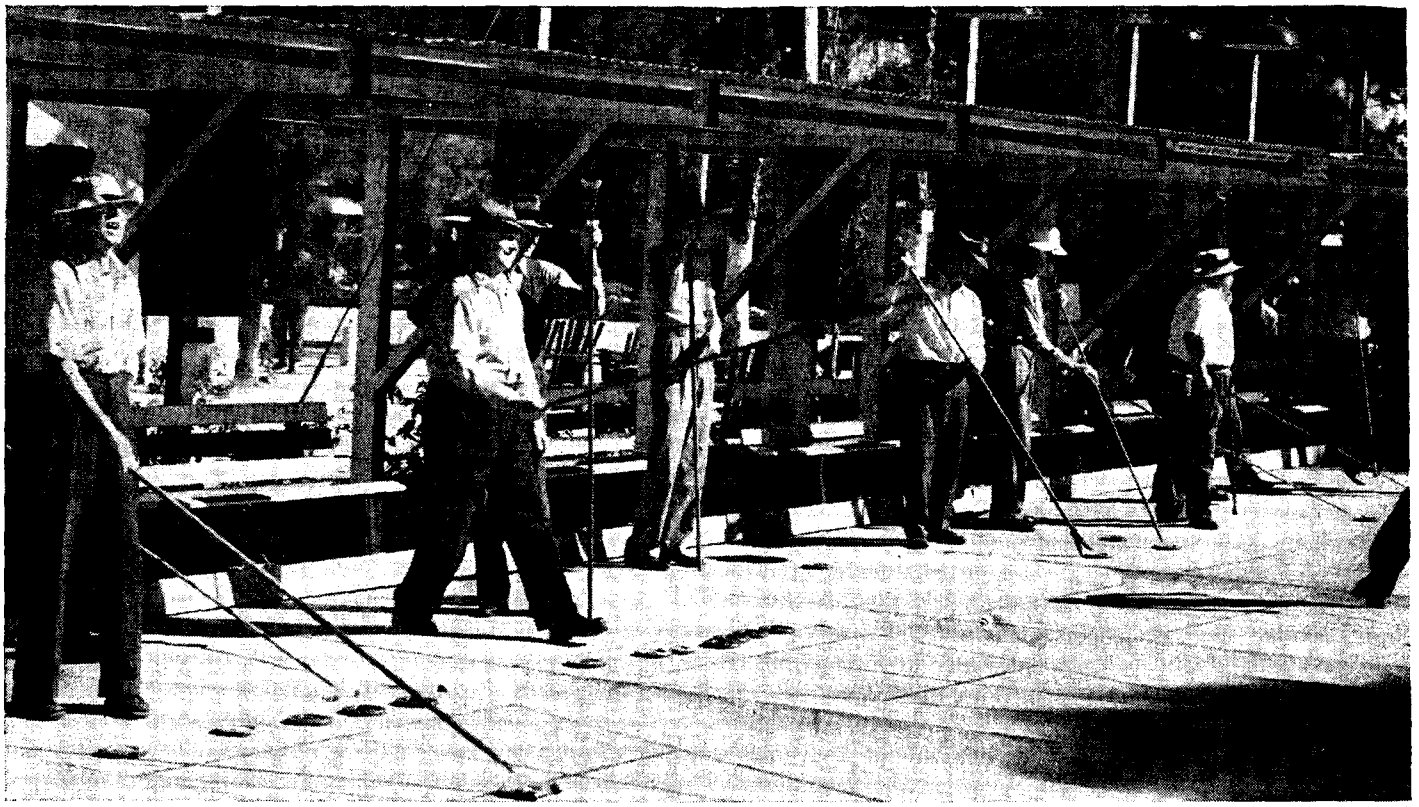

Post Wolcott for Farm Security Administration

Americans are coming to regard recreation as a necessity for all, not a luxury for a few

fundamental responsibility to collaborate with other community agencies?

Will public schools offer their facilities and leadership to the whole community?

Will community chest agencies get together not only among themselves, but join in positive joint action with the other community-supported groups?

Will national youth and welfare agencies make their work supplementary to the total community effort?

If the "big powers" of community recreation show this unity, there should be little difficulty with the "little powers"—the civic, fraternal, and religious organizations that offer various kinds of recreational opportunities. Their initiative, energy, and variety add much to the solid pattern set up by the "big powers." Most of them need only an invitation to get on the community team.

Finally, over-all planning and coordination call for skilled professional guidance. The recreation director with ability to plan and coordinate proved his worth and pointed the way to the kind of recreation director needed for the future. His skill lies in his knowledge of how to keep the interest of a citizens' planning group, preserve working relationships between operating agencies, and promote collaboration for total community leisure.

Federal Security Agency field recreation workers, USO directors, civilian defense officials, and outstanding volunteer lay chairmen have been doing this job in wartime with little or no official authority, often without salary. They have done it so well that most are ready to acclaim it as a skill quite apart and different from the actual conduct of sports, group activities, and other phases of direct service itself. This is a new "community organization" function in recreation, but one which will be needed more and more.

National Recreation Association

Good planning means putting people's needs first, equipment and facilities second

It is gratifying to note that larger cities such as St. Louis, Kansas City, and Los Angeles have already charted the framework for a total community plan. Even more convincing are the plans drawn in several towns in Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado where, with no previous community recreation patterns or prejudices, they have installed a large lay planning council; teamed up their agencies, public and private; and employed a coordinating director paid from school, city, and community chest funds.

These are significant soundings. Community recreation leadership should not be upset by fights over phraseology and sovereignty, nor too distraught by the laggardness of elected officials, legislative bodies, or school boards. Perhaps we have spent too much time drawing legislation. We should spend more time among people, their homes, and neighborhoods. There we will soon become aware of the undeniable surge to community collaboration which, though inspired in war, will bring even richer community recreation in peace.

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Explorers in Two Worlds

Young Americans, who alternately baffle and beguile their elders, make an earnest case for themselves.

MARION ROBINSON

THE SPECIAL TURBULENCE in the mind and heart of the thirteen to eighteen-year-old, who is "living all ages in one," as Charlotte Towle has described adolescence, produced overnight a gigantic wartime problem. In these first postwar months, delinquency figures soar. Parents, teachers, recreation and group work leaders, and other adults struggle with problems of varying degrees of seriousness, presented by these stubborn, sweet, wily, innocent, sensitive, rude, generous, selfish young fry. They baffle, beguile, astonish and discourage their elders. It is indeed a hard age to be lived through, or to be lived with. "What goes on inside the child's mind, I wish I knew," is a familiar adult lament; many who do not say it, feel it.

A glimpse of "what goes on" is afforded by samplings* from the hundreds of letters that pour in every month to the "For Girls Only" editor of *Miss America,* a ten-cent magazine for teen-age girls. The magazine's current circulation is one million, 65 percent of which is urban and 35 percent small town and rural. From Boston, Mass., and Berwick, Pa., from Los Angeles, Calif., and Weeleetka, Okla., come "junior miss" outpourings.

"Boy Meets Girl"

"My problem is . . . ," they begin, and there follow free-flowing confidings about boy friends, both shy and bold, girl friends, both true and treacherous, parents who "won't allow" something exceedingly important to the writer, be it the use of lipstick or permission to marry.

Discernible to the sternly objective adult reader are traces of enjoying the bleakness and loneliness of "being misunderstood" shown by some of these youthful correspondents. Others describe situations which could be miserably frustrating. In successive paragraphs, equally strong feelings may be expressed about a first love, the tragedy of freckles, lonesomeness for father who is away in service, and the unfair division of household chores. But the earnest, genuine undertone is unmistakable. Some of the facts of the situations described might be open to question, but the feelings ring true, with some of the oldest tunes known to human beings.

Relationships with boy friends, girl friends, and family stand high on the list of preoccupying concerns. "Boy meets girl" frustrations are probably most frequently mentioned. The old familiar "family won't allow" problem appears many times, followed either by "I like to go to parties, picnics, and everyone else does. How can I get my mother to understand?" or, "It's not that I'm really interested in boys, but it's just the idea of not being allowed to go out."

The majority place the problem right on themselves, however. A sixteen-year-old confides that she is "crazy about an upper classman." She has "as good a chance with him as anyone," but needs "tips on how to get him interested." Then there's someone's "kid sister," aged thirteen, who says frankly that she "has a terrible case of puppy love" and asks for suggestions on "a way for him to talk with me."

One variation is the seventeen-year-old who dreams of "a nice clean boy who, like myself, has never engaged in necking"; another, the woebegone fifteen-year-old whose friends are all talking about boys, and she has no status in the group since she doesn't like anyone "special." "This makes them think you cannot get boys," she writes, "and if you make believe, the boy usually finds out and you feel funny when you see him." An out-of-town boy friend is no good either, in this cynical group, "unless you show a letter."

Over the first hurdle, this young lady is beset by other problems. "I go with him because he's intellectually fascinating," writes a junior miss. "He is going to be a Philosopher. That might seem ridiculous to you but . . . I have learned more from him than I have ever learned in all my sixteen years." The Philosopher seems to prefer "the ignorant type of girl," finding her "restful after such hard studies." How to deal with his alternating attention-and-neglect tactics is troublesome to this intellectual companion of his.

Competition with other girls creates real pulls, for a "true friendship" is a very important item in the teen-ager's life. "I want to go with him, and I know he likes me best, but I don't want to ruin my friendship with her," says one. Another suffers from being labeled "boy crazy" by her very best friend, and all because "I go a little out of my way to be friendly. He's shy," she explains. The other side of the coin is, "I have a charming friend who goes with a boy I knew in grade school. He tells lies. Should I tell her?"

Marriage is mentioned less frequently, but there is the sixteen-year-old who is engaged to a sailor and wants to marry soon. Why do people try to dissuade her? All her friends her age are happily married. But another who has taken the plunge at seventeen and lives next door to her parents, finds that mother still supervises her closely, frequently taking over cooking her husband's meals. "I would like to do my own work, but yet don't want to hurt my mother's feelings."

A source of irritation, loneliness, and frustration is the gap between the older and younger generation. "Mother is always checking up on me." "She won't talk with me." "We've never been like friends," they say with a mixture of complaint and sadness. "I can't talk about my personal problems for she laughs at me or scolds me instead of giving me advice or motherly sympathy," explains a fifteen-year-old who feels like "a complete failure at being a good daughter." Yet the youngster who "has never engaged in necking" says not to tell her to talk over her moral scruples with Mother, "because I know she thinks there is no harm in a little kissing."

"I Wish I Was Dead"

These teen-agers' intensity of emotion may come out in a passionate defense of lipstick, bitter condemnation of a faithless friend, abject humiliation at the scorn of elders—but it will come out!

"Half the time I wish Susie would move away, and the other half, I wish I was dead," mourns a fourteen-year-old who has been replaced by Susie in the affections of her "best friend for years."

The Philosopher's girl friend says, "I want him for I admire him and want to be like him. I realize it sounds like hero worship but it is more than that."

Another sixteen-year-old who cannot understand her mother's behavior toward her, feels that it's the last straw "to have her feel sorry for me. I don't want *anyone* to feel sorry for me."

Our teen-ager's stake in being part of

*Excerpts from letters used in this article were made available to *Survey Midmonthly* by the editorial staff of *Miss America,* with the hope that the material might be valuable to social workers and others interested in teen-agers—ED.

Silhouettes by Gedge Harmon.

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a group is high: "I'm afraid the kids will stop asking me to the parties if Mom keeps saying 'No.'" "The prom is coming. So far nobody has asked me to go, but if they do, I'm almost afraid to ask." "We are a gang of ten girls, though each has a best friend. If one of them broke up, it would ruin everything."

For the girl who is a polio cripple, this is a real problem. "I would like to have someone to go to games and parties with me. The kids just don't seem to care. Is it because I'm crippled?"

Not being free to "bring the kids home" is a crucially important lack. Several youngsters, struggling with mothers who "yell at," "swear at" or "insult" their young friends, express anxiety at seeing themselves slipping out of the charmed circle, members of which visit and "call each other up." "I just want to have friends," says one, aged sixteen, and adds, pathetically, "I could have them because everyone talks nice to me."

"A Foundation For Later On"

The search for values and the embryonic beginnings of a philosophy of life thread through the outpourings. "My mother says I'm too young to wear lipstick. . . . All the girls I know wear it. . . . I know it's not the most important thing, but it's a part of growing up," affirms one girl, aged fourteen.

Another wonders "how old you should be to be kissed by a boy" and "how long you should know him first."

A sixteen-year-old writes of "a very delicate matter." In a "reliable book, written by a notable physician" she has read that it is "rare for a young man not to have been intimate with a girl." "Surely this can't be true?" she begs.

And a girl of thirteen is worried because she seems "to like girls older than myself instead of liking boys." Her friends say she's silly. She writes poems to these girls and buys them sundaes. "Since I don't know where the money is coming from, something is wrong," she adds in a burst of troubled insight.

One girl is just under the legal age to work part time. Dad hasn't much money and she needs clothes so badly. The family doesn't seem to understand. "I could pass for sixteen any day but mother says we don't play that way. What would you do if you were me?" Another writes that of course mother has had more experience in life, but she argues, "I will have no good grounds to make my decisions if I don't know the consequences of a wrong choice." "The way I figure it," writes a fifteen-year-old, "you have to think hard about things at some time and why not try to get a foundation for later on." This philosophy has landed her in the "too-serious" category with her friends and she seeks higher judgment.

"I wish I had a big sister like you to talk with about my problems," is repeated many times by these young people who reach out for advice and counsel so eagerly. A few mention girl friends with whom they can "talk about anything," and occasionally a mother or sister is credited with "understanding about these things."

Within some of these letters there is evidence of serious personal or family difficulties which call for skilled help. A sixteen-year-old, whose parents are dead, has lived with an older married sister for three years. "Never a day passes that we don't have a quarrel," she writes. "I want to work *and* finish school. She says if I want to work I have to quit school. She is always saying 'the only mistake I ever made was taking you in' . . . and 'why don't you get married?' But she won't let me go out with boys. Should I leave school and go to work and then maybe she'll change? Or should I leave her house seeing she doesn't want me?"

Another is the fourteen-year-old whose mother died of cancer a year ago: "I know I shouldn't let it bother me but it does. . . . What I mean is I have a worry of getting cancer. . . . Everyone tells me I take after my mother. She was quite plump, and so am I."

Another girl worked her way through school and graduated on the three-year honor roll in spite of a series of illnesses, which appear to have been inadequately treated. Now her condition has been diagnosed as rheumatic fever and she is confined to bed. "I am broke . . . and my folks are trying to help, but I can't place extra burdens on them. My mother is in bad health . . . we are broken up due to the tragic death of one of my brothers. . . . Isn't there *something* I can do?"

What Are They Saying?

There is a challenge here for any agency dealing with teen-agers—a challenge to take a new look at this individual, and to see her as a person. The objectives of an agency, held up against the portrait of this young person and her world, may reveal themselves to be true and clear—or they may appear hazy or distorted. To the group work agency, the picture has particular significance. For, while group life is a natural for Miss Teen-Ager, the tendrils of individuality are pushing hard within her, demanding opportunity for expression and growth.

The composite appeal of these letters says to us what young people of this age always say; each in his own words, "Look at me. I am a person, an individual. I have wishes, thoughts, ideas of my own. I am beginning not to be a child."

For many adults, it is often a struggle to understand this with heart as well as head, and to respond to it with the pride it deserves. The temptation is great to respond with warnings and restrictions which are dictated by fear. It is more frightening and far less satisfactory for most adults to *share* responsibility with the young person who is in the process of growing up, than it is to assume a more complete responsibility for the child. But a response which is untempered by respect and faith produces a galaxy of frustrations in this young dynamo.

It is at this spot that the group work agency has much to offer, if it can foster a healthy balance of growth of both the unique personality and the social being within the individual.

Growing Up is Hard

These young people also seem to be saying that the business of growing up is hard. "There are so many things about people that I don't understand."

Their search for the essence of life and living is direct, compounded of sensitiveness and ruthlessness. They blunder onto truths which many adults have long since denied, relinquished, or buried within themselves, in their own efforts to solve problems of living. It takes courage to face them again in the demanding job of being a teacher, leader, or parent.

Sometimes, in their search, our young folks take short cuts, by-paths, and detours which fill their elders with apprehension, disappointment — or just plain boredom. Whether one chooses to travel with them, urge them back, or wait for their return, the requirement for sympathy and tact is high. But travel, they must. The forces of life and growth within them demand it.

It is the wise leader who knows better than to try to regiment Miss Teen-Ager and her boy and girl friends, for they are a quicksilver lot. In double quick time, they can slide out or batter their way out of a pigeon hole. And if forced into a mold, they become a product that is ultimately more menacing to society than the original raw material could be.

These are human personalities in the growing. Leadership which holds them in respect, they can accept and use for growth. Leadership which is self-seeking, they will refuse, circumvent or yield to—with great loss to themselves and others.

The junior miss is an explorer in two worlds—the one around her and the one within her, and she looks for insights into both. For she seeks to bring the two worlds into one circle where she may move freely and comfortably. For those who have responsibility for helping young people with this absorbing project, it is well to keep listening. Our teen-agers can make a case for themselves.

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COMMUNITY PLANNING

I. How to Begin

J. LEE BROWN, community planning consultant to the recreation division of OCWS, suggests practical ways of conserving wartime experience in community recreation.

THE KNOTTY WARTIME PROBLEMS have brought to the typical American community valuable experience in many areas. Community recreation is one which has leaped ahead with gains that might have been decades in arriving. Civic leaders have seen a vivid demonstration that soldiers cannot fight well, nor workers produce the necessary goods of war or peace, unless their hours away from work are so spent as to send them back to the job invigorated.

Long before the war's end, groups of citizens and officials in towns from 3,000 to 100,000 were talking over their wartime experiences with an eye to the future. Having seen the importance of recreation in war, they know it cannot be neglected in peace. They are studying the weak spots which appeared when communities suddenly were asked to meet the recreation demands of a swollen population.

As they look back, community leaders remember the bewilderment with which they began to search for facilities that could be used to meet the new demand for recreation. The town square, featuring its Civil War statue and a few benches, was of no value. Besides, the city council was proud of this "beauty spot" and was concerned because crowds of people were trampling down the grass.

The high school had a small auditorium and a gymnasium. But the entire building had to be opened and heated to permit their use, and the school budget would not stand that. At the playgrounds of the elementary school, the story was the same. The community chest offered to equip the grounds for use as a neighborhood playground. But the toilets could not be reached from the outside and to open the entire building during the summer months would require additional janitorial service and constant supervision, for which the school board had no funds.

Making Do

Clearly, the typical community was not ready to meet wartime demands for recreation, but fortunately help was available. Hard-pressed representatives of the National Recreation Association gave advisory service to the larger, war-packed communities. As problems mounted throughout the country, federal agencies were called upon for assistance. The Office of Community War Services was established in the Federal Security Agency to assist with all types of community problems.

As war housing projects were built, community buildings and outdoor areas were included to give the tenants a normal recreation life. About 400 community recreation buildings were constructed by the federal government, at a cost of twenty-four millions, to serve the needs of military personnel and war production workers. The USO renovated vacant store buildings to house recreation programs.

Youth centers were established, frequently with locally subscribed funds. Additions to school buildings, made necessary by the expanding population, corrected some of the mistakes of prewar construction and the schools began to take their places as recreation centers.

Out of the hurried organizing, planning, and building for a sudden recreation need, hundreds of communities managed to meet the demand and to meet it well.

Everybody's Responsibility

With their new appreciation of the importance of recreation, community leaders have learned that public recreation is not a service which can be entrusted to some public official and forgotten. Wartime accomplishments were possible because civic leaders—the mayor, banker, minister, parents, teachers, Boy Scout masters, proprietors of movie houses and bowling alleys—sat down together, forgetting special interests, and worked out their problems.

The school building would never have been opened if the superintendent of schools had not been called in to help in overcoming the many timeworn objections. No one but the banker could have arranged a reasonable rental for the vacant store building to be used as a soldiers' center. The Parent-Teacher Association and the church wives were able allies in collecting furniture and making draperies.

If this pooling of efforts was fruitful in time of war, civic leaders maintain that it should be continued in time of peace. They are looking for the ways and means of making the gains permanent. They have seen that *the most important of these means is to establish recreation as a responsibility of the local government.*

Early in the war, the typical community found that it had no legal body with the authority, the funds, and the trained personnel to provide badly needed recreation facilities or to maintain and operate them. On further investigation it found that it had no authority from the state to establish such a legal body, nor to levy a tax for the necessary funds. Faced with an immediate problem, and with no time to obtain the needed authority, civic leaders organized temporary committees and did the wartime job themselves, or asked the USO and other agencies to come in and help them do it.

The typical town was not long satisfied with such temporary arrangements. The towns of Coffeyville, Manhattan, and Junction City, Kans., for instance, realized that they had made only one step in their progress toward a stable recreation service. After the pressure of service to military personnel had subsided, they went to the state legislature and obtained the needed authority, including provision for a definite tax millage for recreation. Other states also have achieved this, while many still are on their way to doing so.

Utilize Every Facility

Experience has shown that *every local area and facility which can contribute to recreation should be planned and utilized for this purpose.*

When the first rumors were heard that the wartime need for a federal recreation building or a USO renovation might soon be terminated, community leaders asked: "Couldn't we use this building for a Youth Center? How could we go about acquiring it, furnishings and all?" Impressed by these well-planned buildings, people have insisted that they shall not be lost to the community. Many of them have been acquired and are now under local operation as recreation centers.

People in many communities, accustomed to the wastefulness of school-buildings standing idle in summer time and during many leisure hours, have seen new war-constructed schools giving recreation service throughout the day and all the year. As a result, communities

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by the hundreds are planning postwar school buildings which will serve the dual purposes of education and recreation.

With the cutting back of war production, many demountable war housing project dwellings are being removed and more will follow. But the "community buildings" in those projects often are of more substantial construction. Again, alert citizens are asking: "Can't we use this building as a recreation center for the permanent residential area surrounding the abandoned war dwellings?"

In Vancouver, Wash., a committee of housing, municipal, county, school, port and planning authorities made a joint land-use study of 1,600 acres now devoted to war housing. A thousand permanent dwellings were recommended for continued occupancy. On the land to be vacated, the committee recommended future residential use, a golf course, and a tuberculosis sanatorium. Community buildings having future recreation value were recommended for use. Other communities undoubtedly will follow the wise example.

Courtesy of Department of Public Recreation, Reading, Pa., National Recreation Association

A community's recreation plan should include all its citizens

Memorials that Live

In recent months, there has been a countrywide wave of interest in the construction of "living war memorials." *Instead of cannons or statues of generals, useful community projects are being planned to commemorate the dead of World War II.* Memorials will include recreation buildings, swimming pools, playfields, outdoor theaters, picnic groves, community forests, schools, and hospitals. The memorial feature may be a plaque over the entrance to a playground, or a quiet library and trophy room in a recreation building.

Some communities are surveying carefully the needs of the community before deciding on a fitting memorial. Others, often unwisely, accept the first idea which seems to have a popular appeal.

Education-recreation centers, salvaged war recreation buildings, vacated housing lands, living war memorials—these are a few of the elements which the community has learned to fit into the total pattern of the future recreation system.

According to Plan

Many communities have recognized the need for fitting all of these elements into a broad city plan for recreation areas and facilities. Technicians of the federal government, the National Recreation Association, and commercial planning firms have assisted in forming steering committees to study the postwar recreation needs. Representatives of city and of county governments, schools, housing authorities, planning commissions, and private agencies have told in detail what facilities and services they can offer for peacetime recreation.

When pooled local resources are measured against nationally established standards, it is possible to determine frankly what additions are most needed to serve the probable population. Together the community's representatives examine their tax resources, and project a sound schedule of capital expenditures for recreation facilities by the city, the schools, and other agencies. They agree on a strong cooperative administration to bring about the most effective and economical public use of the recreation system.

Such cooperative planning shows local recreation leaders the importance of fitting recreation areas and facilities into a well-conceived city plan, involving the street system, schools, consolidation of railroad lines, zoning of industrial, commercial, and industrial neighborhoods and general economic and social planning.

The recreation division, Office of Community War Services, and the National Recreation Association have assisted a number of communities in the preparation of complete long range recreation plans, as well as giving advice on lesser matters. Already the effectiveness of these plans is being demonstrated in cities from coast to coast. In Charleston, W. Va., the recreation commission tried for years to obtain meager sums to equip its small,

United Service Organizations

Renovated buildings + simple equipment = recreation for millions in wartime

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widely scattered playgrounds. When a new long range plan with concrete recommendations was worked out, the voters approved, ten to one, a bond issue to put it into effect. In Augusta, Ga., a fifteen-year plan has been undertaken so successfully that it may now be carried out in six years. Many others could be cited.

In review, the following could be cited as principles in planning an efficient and economical system of recreation facilities:

1. Establish the recreation responsibility in a single strong commission or department, representing all agencies which have a major contribution to make.
2. Employ professionally trained personnel for the administrative, program, facility planning, and maintenance responsibilities.
3. See that the planning is done jointly for municipal, county, school, and private recreation, to avoid unnecessary duplication.
4. Make the long range plan for recreation an integral part of the city plan.
5. Use liberal and scientific standards in the evaluation of existing facilities. Those recommended by the National Recreation Association have proved reliable.
6. Plan all facilities, including those of the city, schools, housing projects, and private agencies for maximum use.
7. In general, provide for residential neighborhoods first, then plan for municipal parks, beaches, and stadiums.

State and Federal Participation

The average American community, with characteristic independence, is shouldering its responsibility for the recreation opportunities of its citizens. It is already employing landscape and building architects, and engineers to prepare detailed plans for new play areas, memorial buildings and community schools. Although commercial planning firms can do much of this work, communities are looking to state and federal governments for guiding principles and standards of planning and construction, as they long have done in health and education.

Recreation services recently have been established as a function of state government in North Carolina, Vermont, Washington, and New Hampshire. In twenty-four other states, unofficial state recreation committees are working toward this objective. There is good reason to believe that services to communities by many of these state recreation bodies will include some reliable technical guidance in the planning of recreation areas and facilities.

However, it would be too optimistic to expect that these state recreation bodies will develop rapidly and uniformly enough to insure good technical guidance to all communities in the forty-eight states in this critical postwar period. Even states with established recreation commissions want information about experience in other states and in other countries as they plan for recreation facilities. There is a need for planning service on the national level.

Even the long established state departments of education and the local school districts expect the federal government, through the U. S. Office of Education, to give assistance in raising standards in facilities, personnel, and efficiency of service. In community recreation, state governments are much less experienced and cannot mature overnight.

Meanwhile, communities will spend, in the next few years, many millions of dollars in new education-recreation centers, living war memorials, playgrounds, playfields and parks. These millions which will be spent, with or without technical service, provide a challenge to the federal government to provide leadership at a turning point in the history of community recreation.

II. Principles and Priorities

Helping Los Angeles blueprint a recreational master plan, the survey staff got down to some essentials described here by the director of the survey, ROY SORENSON, National Council, YMCA.

RECREATION LEADERS in the Los Angeles metropolitan area are a forehanded lot. Even before the war ended, they realized that things were not going to be the same when it did end. Los Angeles had grown by leaps and bounds—who, indeed does not know that? So had the demand for recreation. During the war, recreation agencies stepped up their tempo, changed programs, improvised, to do a yeoman job in meeting new recreational needs of servicemen and war workers. In the process, the whole city had become more and more recreation conscious. It was clear that there could be no return to normalcy when the time came for recreation reconversion.

Last spring, these leaders decided that Los Angeles, in the postwar years, ought to have no less an objective than the provision of adequate leisure time opportunities for everybody. They felt that the community would rise to that objective. They knew that present services and facilities fell far short of meeting it, and so, through the Council of Social Agencies, they agreed to develop a master plan, within the framework of which facilities could be expanded steadily toward this community goal.

Undeniably, the project was ambitious. When the borders of the metropolitan area were finally delimited, they included 740 square miles and a population of nearly 3,000,000 people. It was split into 65 identifiable communities and incorporated areas. Thirty-one public authorities and 84 private agency units were offering recreation opportunities of many different kinds to particular groups in these various areas and communities. Altogether they spent $4,500,000 in 1944 for the services which they provided, of which 45 percent came from taxes, and 55 percent from contributions, endowments, and membership fees paid directly by the participants.

Over the years, this network of agencies had grown up naturally and spontaneously, each carving out for itself that segment of service which best seemed to fit its own pattern of legal responsibility or voluntary interest. In planning for expansion, it was therefore clearly important to determine not only where expansion was needed, but how these different agencies should be related to each other in the practical steps that would have to be taken.

The group of surveyors engaged by the council as "architects" for the master plan were seasoned recreation organizers with experience in both public and private administration.* In cooperation with the council, they collected a vast amount of factual data. But as we came to organize that data, we found that we were lost and confused without some basic guiding principles of community organization and community planning which could serve as a frame of reference for the many specific recommendations which

* The survey staff assembled by Community Surveys Associated included: Director, Roy Sorenson, National Council, YMCA; Reginald Robinson, Research Consultant; Lewis Barrett, Federal Security Agency; Charles Brightbill, Recreation Division, FSA; David De Marche, North Central Area Council, YMCA; Arch Mandel, Community Chests and Councils, Inc.; and John McDowell, National Federation of Settlements.

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might be made to particular agencies.

There was some previous experience to go by, but not much. Most of us had worked on other recreation surveys. But these in the main had been "administrative" studies, focused more on how well the particular agencies were doing the job which they had already carved for themselves. While there was some experience to go by in total recreation planning, it seemed very meager in terms of the size and complexity of the job which Los Angeles had handed to us.

As an essential part of the survey, therefore, our staff set itself to the task of hammering out a series of community planning principles which could serve as a guidepost for this entire complex study. The principles which finally emerged are primarily applicable to Los Angeles. But in them there may be enough generality to be suggestive to other cities that are bound to be faced with many of the same issues in developing comprehensive plans for their future leisure time services.

Satisfactions from Leisure

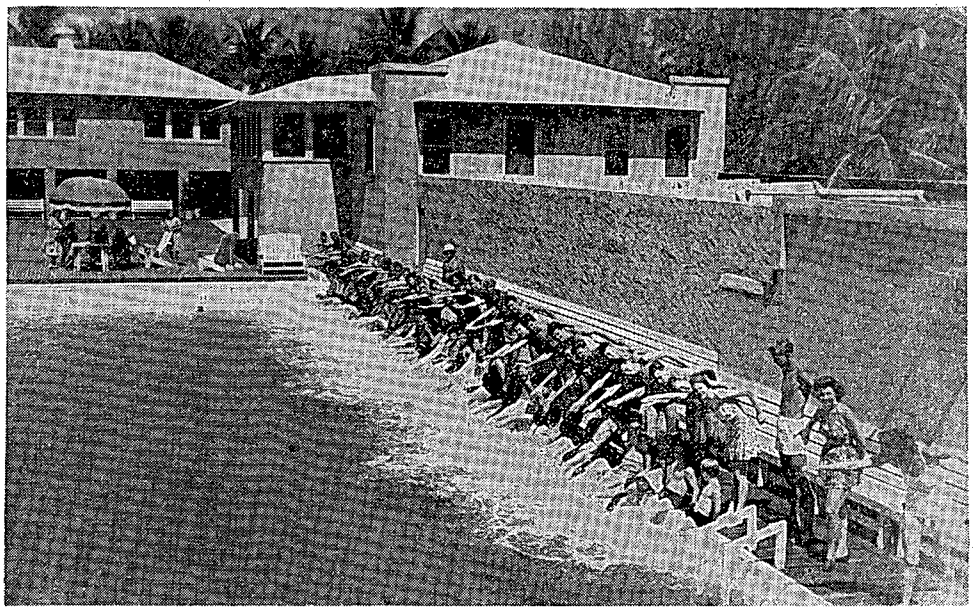
It seemed to us important to ask at the outset: Why do people need recreation? What basic satisfactions do they wish to derive from the use of their leisure time? After all, any plan must have a purpose, and the purpose of recreation should be to meet the needs of people.

We decided that there were four major satisfactions which people seek in the use of their leisure. As we analyzed them, it also seemed clear that their very definition carried important implications for the manner in which administrative responsibility for meeting them should be established.

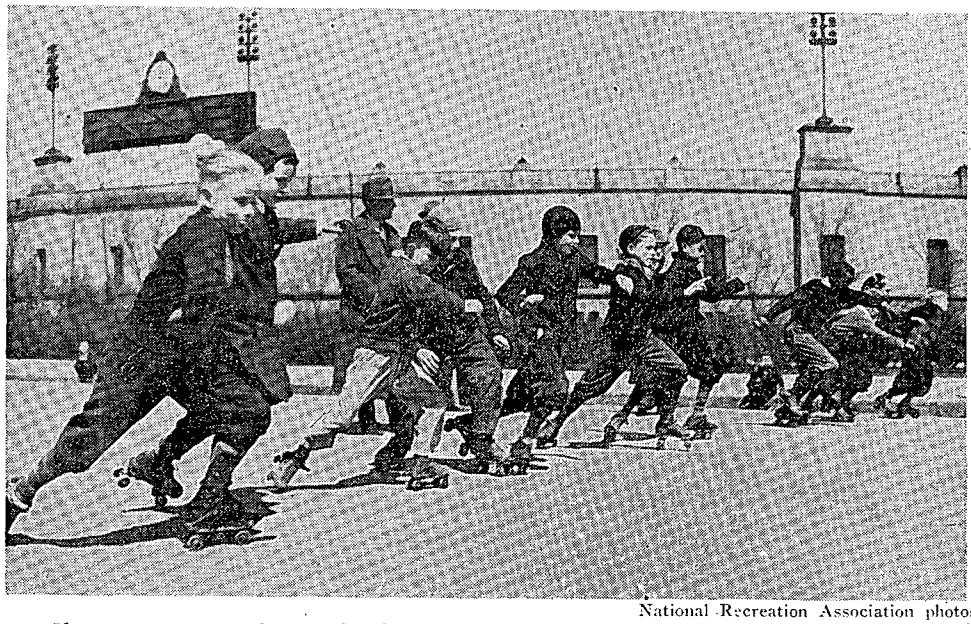
1. People want places where they can go and be out of doors, equipment which they can use for their own unorganized and unsupervised enjoyment. In a large metropolitan city, for the vast majority of people, such opportunities are only possible as parks, beaches, swimming pools, picnic areas, golf courses, tennis courts, museums, and libraries are put at their disposal.

We agreed without question that the creation of these large scale facilities was wholly the responsibility of government, to be financed through tax funds and bond issues.

2. People want opportunities to engage in a wide variety of activities, which by their nature must be organized and which in many instances also require special equipment. In the main, in metropolitan areas, these opportunities will not be afforded unless someone does the organizing and supplies the equipment. Illustrative of these activities are team athletics, music, drama, crafts, adult education, social gatherings, and the like.



Most people like outdoor fun; some prefer facilities without organized activities



National Recreation Association photos

Youngsters can exchange the dangers of street traffic for open playground space

We agreed that the conduct of these activities has come to be, or is rapidly coming to be, primarily a public responsibility to be discharged through municipal recreation commissions, or school boards. Except where such activities are essential to the third and next type of satisfactions, we felt that private agencies should discontinue programs for the general community as rapidly as possible.

3. People, particularly children and young people, want the satisfaction which comes not so much from an activity itself as from the opportunity for close group association with those of their own age and kind. This is one of the ways in which young people acquire social purposes and habits, learn to accept responsibility, exercise leadership. The activities in which they engage are thus incidental to their need for group association.

Fundamentally, we saw no reason why both public and private agencies should not foster the organization and supervision of groups, clubs, and classes which would meet this need. Indeed, in many places, both do. But with public agencies engrossed with the expansion of their responsibilities under (1) and (2), and with the membership agencies (Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, YMCA, YWCA, Jewish centers, settlements, and boysclubs) stressing the meaning of membership responsiblity, it seemed appropriate to us to emphasize particularly the present role of private agencies in developing this function.

4. Finally, for certain children and young people who are not too well adjusted, association with others in small groups can be so directed as to serve a more precise and positive social purpose. Through them, recreation can play a more definitive role in delinquency prevention. However, organization of these groups calls for the highest quality of skilled leadership. A premium must be put upon individualization within the

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group. Close cooperation with other agencies which have at their disposal caseworkers, visiting teachers, psychiatrists, probation officers, and the like, is very essential. In other words, it is through the skillful conduct of such groups that recreation can achieve the true purpose of "social treatment."

We agreed that, at present, this must be primarily the responsibility of private agencies.

Priorities in Expansion

In Los Angeles, as in every large community with which we are familiar, some geographic areas have many recreation resources. Others very few. Some segments of the population are well served, for others hardly anything is done.

Having clarified the basic satisfactions which people seek through recreation, and agreed upon the broad division of responsibility between public and private agencies for meeting them, we next debated the principles which should guide us in the progressive expansion of agency programs equably to cover the entire territory. Practically speaking, we knew that expansion could not come all at once. We decided to set up priorities.

Our first set of priorities was in terms of areas. That is, we felt that it was most necessary to meet *all* of these types of needs in those areas of the territory commonly referred to as "areas of special need." These are the sections found in every large city, where people are most crowded, where housing is poor, where population changes rapidly, where income is low, where racial tensions are apt to be acute. Here there are few natural opportunities for satisfying recreation. Organization and resources must be intensified to make up for this lack.

Next in line came the less disadvantaged areas characterized by somewhat higher middle class incomes, less crowding, better housing, and more space. Finally, our "A" recreation books went to the residential sections where live most of the people in the upper income brackets.

We felt that in establishing these area priorities, we were by no means invalidating the survey's purpose to propose a plan which would assure recreational opportunities for everybody regardless of income status. We saw that the holders of our "A" books needed certain community facilities and services which few of them could wholly supply for themselves. But we felt that in any plan for progressive expansion, the first steps should be taken for those whose need was greatest.

Paralleling these area priorities, we established certain facility priorities. That is, within each area, we agreed upon guideposts for expanded capital investment in the buildings and equipment necessary to conduct the many different kinds of services included in the total program. We agreed that, before anything else, the area ought to have adequate playgrounds and indoor facilities for its younger children.

Second, we put youth centers for teenagers and young people, with clubrooms; attractive lounges and space for social, cultural, educational, and other non-athletic programs. There is a heavy demand from all areas for such programs. In the past they have been neglected in favor of physical activity and sports. Filling this need will call for some adaptation of both the Municipal Recreation Commission and private agency facilities.

In third place is the long time policy of building indoor gymnasia and swimming pools as part of all junior and senior high schools for future curricular purposes and for community use.

The fourth priority is provision by the Municipal Recreation Commission of outdoor gymnasia, pools, and playing fields.

Fifth come facilities for organized camping. These take last place not because they are not important, but because so many more elemental recreation facilities are needed.

Capital Investment

In general, we felt that the capital investment in these facilities should be made primarily by government agencies. These included the city recreation commission, the school boards, the county parks and recreation departments, the forestry service, and numerous independent municipalities within the area. Any investment by private agencies, it seemed to us, should be made on the same properties as the public facilities or on adjacent properties, so that the two could be used in conjunction with each other.

Finally, and partly as a result of our struggle to establish priorities in the all important matter of capital investment, we met an issue head on, which everywhere is rising to perplex recreation planners. On the one hand, this issue grows out of the fact that cities never stand still. They bulge in one direction, shrink in another. Private agencies that acquire land for one purpose in a certain section of the city may find the location completely unsuitable within a decade. On the other hand, land itself is a fundamental essential to good recreation planning—for parks, playgrounds, buildings, swimming pools, camping. The acquisition of needed land for these purposes is but one part of the general problem of city planning and zoning. Individual private agencies do not find it easy to cope with the over-all policies of these government planners. They are apt to be left out on a limb, or caught in the toils of real estate speculation.

Land Use

For these and many other reasons, we came to the conclusion that the acquisition of land for the use of recreation agencies should be handled primarily by the several government bodies concerned with recreation. They, in turn, should be prepared to lease land to private agencies when needed for particular purposes.

Los Angeles already has several precedents for such a policy. Most of the proposed new private agency camps will be on government property, under authority of the forestry department. Both Boy and Girl Scouts have cabins on public property. The USO club is in Griffith Park. The Hollywood Bowl is on publicly owned land, leased to a non-government organization.

The values to the total recreation program from the ultimate execution of such a policy should be very real. Only public authorities have the power to condemn property and make it available for needed recreational purposes. Proximity of location for public and private facilities would make for better cooperation and coordination within the different areas. This, in turn, would help insure a clearer division of their functions. Duplication in capital costs would be avoided. Private agencies would be relieved of some of their need for burdensome capital outlay.

This principle may seem revolutionary for municipalities, although it is well established in connection with the use of state and federal parks, preserves, and other facilities. But it is one which we believe will merit consideration, as communities truly begin to meet the leisure needs of all their citizens.

THE FINAL REPORT OF THE LOS ANGELES recreation survey contains pages of specific and itemized recommendations for changing and expanding the programs of individual agencies better to meet the community's needs. But without these guideposts, our staff would have been lost in a maze of particularities. So also, it seemed to us, would be any other community which set itself to the task of planning a long range recreation program designed to meet the needs of all its people. From experimentation and testing in many places, we may hope that these eventually will become *accepted principles of community organization and planning for recreation* comparable to those which are serving so well in other fields.

Reprints of this special section are available from *Survey Midmonthly*, 112 East 19 Street, New York 3.

Single copies, 15 cents; 8—$1; 25—$3; 100—$10; 500—$45; 1,000—$80.

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THE COUNTRY OVER

Industry

Three experts, speaking in the midst of the most widespread industrial unrest in the nation's history, urge a return to "genuine collective" bargaining as essential to the restoration of orderly labor-management relations. Appearing before a Senate committee last month, on the eve of the great steel strike, William H. Davis, former head of the War Labor Board, argued that government intervention in labor disputes in peacetime defeats "the basic purpose of collective bargaining, and renders the achievement of industrial peace far more difficult. So long as there is held out to each side in a labor dispute the possibility that it might gain more from government intervention than it can by its own efforts, any legislation will aggravate rather than ameliorate the problem."

William M. Leiserson, noted for his service as an impartial chairman in the men's clothing industry, and on the National (Railway) Mediation Board and the National Labor Relations Board, in an article in *Labor and Nation* urged procedures designed to bring about "good-faith collective bargaining," and to discourage the tendency of both labor and management to "run to the government to help them out." Mr. Leiserson suggested that Congress establish a national conciliation or mediation board which would "pass no judgments on merits of disputes"; and a national labor tribunal or labor court, which would perform no mediation functions but would be limited to arbitration and adjudication, and to acting "as a board of inquiry to hear disputes and make recommendations."

Sumner Slichter, Harvard economist, writing in the *Yale Review* argues that since wage setting by government and collective bargaining "do not mix," it follows that "where the government wishes collective bargaining to flourish, it must seek to impose no settlements." He sees mediation and arbitration as essential procedures, but to be used only within the framework of collective bargaining.

Child Labor Issue

The question of a change in the wording of the Fair Labor Standards Act which would bar the employment of young boys, under sixteen years of age, as messengers was argued in hearings before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, with Katharine Lenroot and Gertrude Zimand as spokesmen for the Children's Bureau and the National Child Labor Committee favoring the amendment, which was opposed chiefly by Western Union. The proposed change in the law would prohibit all employers engaged in interstate commerce from employing oppressive child labor, whether or not they "produce" or "ship" goods in interstate commerce. The change would extend the coverage of the act to messenger service and also to other types of employment having special hazards for young wage earners, including work for telephone and telegraph companies, work on railroads, and employment on vessels.

About a year ago, the Supreme Court of the United States, in a five-to-four decision, ruled that the law does not cover messenger service. In her testimony, Miss Lenroot stated, "Reports to the Children's Bureau from the states of certificates issued to children going to work show nearly 6,000 children of fourteen and fifteen going into telegraph messenger work in 1943. In 1944, following the decisions of the District Court and Circuit Court of Appeals holding that the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act applied to Western Union messengers, the number of certificates issued dropped to about 1,700. However, after the Supreme Court held that messengers employed by Western Union were not protected by the child labor provisions of the act, incomplete reports show more than 2,000 children of fourteen and fifteen certificated for telegraph messenger work during *the first six months* of 1945."

At this writing, it is expected that the bill amending both the wage and child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act will be brought to the floor shortly for debate and vote.

In Print

The Consumers League of New York publishes "What Next for New York's Joads?" a report of an investigation of living and working conditions of migrant workers on the state's industrialized farms. The report is a sequel to last year's notable report by the same organization, "The Joads of New York." Price 25 cents from the league, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York 10.

The "Training Course Manual of the CIO Counseling Program" is based on the experience gained in some twenty American cities where union counseling programs have been developed. Chapter III of the manual deals with differences in union and social work approaches to welfare problems. Price 50 cents from the National CIO Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway, New York City 19.

"The Worker and the Law," by H. D. Margulies is "a brief resumé of laws affecting working people." Price 50 cents from the Workmen's Benefit Fund, 714 Seneca Avenue, Brooklyn 27, N. Y.

Professional

The Social Work Action Committee has assumed responsibility for further work on the report to President Truman, compiled by the National Committee on Human Aspects of Reconversion (see *Survey Midmonthly*, September 1945, page 247), which ceased to function as an independent body on December 31. The nine-page report, receipt of which has been acknowledged by the President, was the result of a spot survey of nineteen key cut-back cities and nine national social work and religious organizations.

Six recommendations, based on this data, are: immediate action for federal responsibility for full employment; extension of federal social security measures to include a category of general relief and special relief for transients; liberalization of unemployment insurance benefits, including travel allowance for displaced war workers; federalization of USES; a permanent national FEPC; and amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act to increase mimimum wages. A seventh recommendation—extension of price controls beyond the present expiration date of June 30, 1946—has now been added by the Social Work Action Committee.

The committee plans to bring these recommendations to the attention of congressional leaders, and to do further publicizing of the information contained in the report. Inquiries regarding the report may be addressed to Miss M. A. Cannon, Apt, 5E, 150 West 21 St., New York 11.

Public Welfare Fellowship

The Grace Abbott Fellowship in Public Welfare, $1,000 in amount, is offered for the academic year 1946-47, the national Delta Gamma fraternity has announced. The fellowship is open to any man or woman graduate of an accredited American college or university, and may be used at any approved school of social work, but is restricted to candidates who have been employed in public welfare service and who plan to return to the public

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service. Applications should be filed not later than April 1, 1946. Blanks for this purpose may be obtained from the secretary of the committee, Miss Blanche Garten, 1827 A Street, Lincoln, Neb.

Mental Health and Social Problems

The kind of mental and nervous illnesses which have emerged during the war years seem to have led psychiatrists to think and write more about their specialty in terms of the social conflicts of our time. Two such articles appear in the October issue of *Mental Hygiene.*

The conflict of young men coming into the armed forces from a society where "they *heard* democratic words, but *saw* undemocratic practices," is discussed by Lieutenant Colonel Julius Schreiber of the Army Orientation Branch, Information and Education Division, in his article, "The Interdependence of Democracy and Mental Health." The hate and prejudice of racial and religious intolerance warps the personality, but "whatever fosters and promotes democracy will guard and advance mental health," he says. The challenge lies in the genuineness of our desire to be democratic, and our readiness to assume responsibility for being so.

Under the title, "Psychiatry Speaks to Democracy," Dr. Edward A. Strecker, professor of psychiatry at the School of Medicine of University of Pennsylvania, discusses "the time honored and revered national institution . . . known as 'Mom'" . . . which he feels is at the root of a considerable number of the cases of rejection from the services because of psychoneurotic disturbance. Some mothers produce sons and daughters who are not capable of taking a mature place in society, and in addition, he warns, are themselves the result of "deeper defects, inadequacies, and insecurities in our social system."

In Print

"Psychiatry and Modern Warfare," by Edward A. Strecker and Kenneth E. Appel. Price $1.50 from the Macmillan Company, New York. A brief, comparative study of the neuropsychiatry of the two world wars; some discussion of attitudes, philosophy, and methods with veterans.

Public Lectures

Under the title, "Making Our Destiny," a series of public lectures on social and economic problems is being given during February and March in Cleveland. Sponsors for the series are the School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University; the Cleveland *Plain Dealer,* the AASW, the Junior League, and the Welfare Federation. The series begins with William F. Ogburn, professor of sociology, University of Chicago, and Walter E. Spahr, professor of economics, New York University, speaking on current economic and social problems. The roster also includes Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board; Grace Coyle of the Western Reserve University faculty, speaking on "Creative Forces in Group Experience"; Charlotte Towle, professor of psychiatric social work, University of Chicago, whose lecture topic is "The Contribution of Social Case Work to Modern Society"; Dean Leonard Mayo of the Western Reserve University School of Applied Social Sciences on "Community Organization for What?"; and Joseph P. Anderson, executive secretary of the AASW.

National Publicity Council

An expanded program to build a better set of public relations services for its 2,000 member agencies is announced by the National Publicity Council in the December issue of *Channels.* Beatrice Tolleris, former *Channels* editor, is now developing a service to produce public education materials needed by social work and health agencies. New *Channels* editor is David Gafill, experienced newspaper and magazine writer. Alice Smuts, recently appointed information secretary for the council, has had experience in advertising, research, and writing.

Coming Publication

"Recreation and the Total Personality," by S. R. Slavson, will be published about March 1 by the Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 22; price $3. Mr. Slavson develops in his book, a philosophy about recreation which he says has been made necessary by the reduction of work hours in shop and office, the small family, and automatic homemaking devices. There has been a "wedding" of recreation and education, says Mr. Slavson, because "education had to become pleasanter and recreation more constructive."

Personnel Experiment

The employment of untrained personnel on an apprentice basis helped to answer the wartime shortage in the Foster Home Bureau of the New York Jewish Child Care Association. A description of the thoughtful way in which this experimental plan was worked out appears in the December issue of the *Bulletin,* issued by the Child Welfare League of America. Lucille Lazar, assistant director of the bureau, tells of the initial planning and gives a half-dozen sample interviews with applicants.

Over a period of two years, seven applicants were employed, although fifty-six were interviewed, and there was correspondence with ninety-five more. Of the seven, three now plan to accept the agency's offer of fellowships for study, two are going to a school of social work full time. Criteria of selection which evolved, according to Miss Lazar, include: age range in the middle twenties, some work experience with people which had had more than the ordinary meaning for the applicant, some specific steps toward becoming a social worker, and a personality whose growth possibilities were apparent in the employment process.

Annual Meetings

The National Public Housing Conference will meet March 14-15-16 at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City.

The Minnesota Welfare Conference has chosen the theme, "Let's Get on the Beam Again," for its annual meeting in St. Paul, April 23-26.

Interpretation Note

"Informed common sense and belief in planning ahead are the social worker's guiding principles," writes Robert P. Lane, ex-director of New York City's Welfare Council in the January *American Mercury.* His article, "Social Work Becomes A Profession," an excellent piece of interpretation, is addressed to the general reading public. Mr. Lane gives interesting facts and figures about the numbers of social workers now practicing in this country, and the various fields in which they specialize. He also analyzes some reasons for the "low regard in which social workers are held," and makes a simple, clear statement about the aims of social work.

Annual Conference

"Clinical Applications of Group Psychotherapy" was the topic of the third annual conference of the American Group Therapy Association, held in New York City on January 4-5. The program featured reports of findings and results achieved through the use of group therapy with various kinds of psychiatric disorders, as well as social and emotional maladjustments. Papers were given on treatment of maladjusted pre-school children, speech disorders, delinquents. A round table discussion was devoted to methods evolved in the armed forces and the applications to rehabilitation.

In Print

Recreation as an individual need, a social force, and a community responsibility, is the thesis of "Off the Job Living," by G. Ott Romney. (A. S. Barnes, $2.75.) Subtitled "A Modern Concept of Recreation and its Place in the Post-War

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World," the book interprets recreation as "a matter of emotions, rather than just motions."

Education

A plea to colleges and universities to conserve wartime gains in effectiveness and vitality, and to forswear "cant and outworn formulas" is made in the second section of the annual report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, released January 21.

This section, "Educational Inquiry," written by William S. Larned, points out that "Nowhere in the domestic economy of this country has the molding of men for war exercised a greater disrupting effect than in the more advanced educational institutions. Staff and students alike have loyally transformed their wonted activities into the grotesque shapes demanded by the task in hand. Graduate, legal and business education for men have virtually disappeared. Upper collegiate divisions have dwindled to a minimum. Curricula have been telescoped and accelerated. 'Essentials' have filled the stage, set the pace, and dominated the results."

The report adds, "Among the appreciable dividends accruing to higher education out of the whole searching experience, there will certainly be found a clearer, more normal connection between the individual student, his assets, his motivations, and his achievements. Many students and some teachers in war classes have for the first time learned to fix precise aims and to feel the exhilaration of completely mastered knowledge. This cannot be expected to persist in the slower tempo of peacetime, but it will leave a tonic trace, and some of the methods used to control it, though not new, have come into their own to the permanent advantage of all educational procedure."

The Veterans and the Colleges

Reporting the findings of an extensive inquiry into the current situation on college campuses, *The United States News* for January 25 warns of "the most critical problem ever to confront the U. S. school system." With veterans in great numbers taking advantage of the educational provisions of the G.I. Bill of Rights, college attendance soon will be 25 percent higher than its highest previous year, 1939-40.

A poll of 100 leading campuses early in the winter showed that this group of institutions alone, needed 47,300 single rooms and 22,120 apartments to accommodate students. The chief housing problem is that of married students, for whom campuses and college towns have only the most meager provisions. A recent survey by the Council on Education showed that board and room for a married couple ranges from $80 to $109 a month, with the government's subsistence allowance for a married veteran $90 a month.

The magazine's inquiry also found faculty and equipment at wartime "lows," with resultant overcrowding in classrooms and laboratories.

The situation is most acute in "big-name" institutions. Small colleges are not feeling the "boom" to the same extent, and many of them have vacancies. One authority estimated that the smaller, less known institutions have room for 250,000 more students than are now attending classes.

Charles G. Bolté, chairman of the American Veterans' Committee, warned the Association of American Colleges, meeting in Cleveland last month, that unless measures were adopted to handle the abnormal influx of students (veterans and civilians) the colleges might be forced to admit only veterans. The ex-servicemen with their strong public appeal, "might raise such a rumpus if they were unable to cash in on this most popular of all promised benefits that the colleges would be forced to limit non-veteran applications to a minimum." He added, "This could only have the effect of separating a most important group of veterans from a most important group of non-veterans, with unfortunate consequences to both groups. American society and America's future would then suffer not only from another split but from the denial of higher education to an entire segment of the seventeen-eighteen year old generation."

For Federal Aid

A resolution urging federal aid, estimated to total $3,000,000,000 a year, to equalize educational opportunity on every level in all sections of the country, was adopted by the American Association of Junior Colleges, which met in Chicago last month. The educators proposed that Congress enact a single law to integrate and replace existing measures, holding that it was the responsibility of the federal government to aid the states in meeting national educational objectives.

While favoring federal aid, the association insisted that federal control must not be introduced in any form, but suggested that the government give the money outright to the states, leaving it to the states to determine how the grants should be used.

The association voted to seek cooperation from other educational groups in backing a single bill in Congress, and in devising a formula which would give federal aid to state school systems on the basis not only of population but of the ability of the states to maintain their own educational institutions.

In Print

The January number of the *Adult Education Journal* is a special issue on "Trends in Postwar Adult Education."

"We Can Have Better Schools" is the title of Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 112, published last month by the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20; price 10 cents. Written by Maxwell S. Stewart, it is based on discussions at a round table of educators.

The University of Chicago Press publishes "Books and Libraries in Wartime," edited by Pierce Butler. Price $1.50, postpaid, from Survey Associates.

School Lunches

"The national school lunch program is in danger," is the warning of the National Child Service Bureau of *Parents' Magazine*. A recent bulletin of this bureau points out that last year the $50,000,000 appropriation requested by the Department of Agriculture for school lunches missed defeat by only one vote. It was finally approved on condition that bills be introduced immediately to give the program permanent legislative status. Measures to this end were promptly introduced in both houses, hearings were held, and both bills favorably reported. The House bill is stalled in the Rules Committee, and the Senate measure has not been pushed for consideration.

Unless a school lunch law has been enacted by the time the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture comes up for consideration (this month or next) the bureau warns that the funds for school lunches may not be forthcoming—on the grounds that there is no legislative authority for continuing the program.

Youth

"Kicking out ceremonies" in youth agencies was recommended by Margaret Mead, associate curator, American Museum of Natural History, in the closing session of an institute on postwar needs of teen-age youth, sponsored by Associated Youth Serving Organizations, Inc., and held in New York City on January 10.

She commented that since a cultural pattern of this nation seems to be not to wean our children except in money matters, youth organizations might assist the maturation process of young people by full fledged graduation exercises from their groups.

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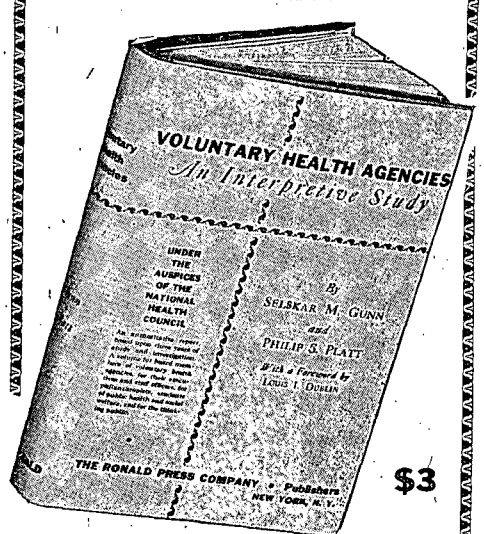
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session of the seven member agencies of AYSO—Boys' Clubs of America, Inc.; Camp Fire Girls, Inc.; Girl Scouts; National Jewish Welfare Board; National Federation of Settlements; National Board of the YWCA; and the National Council of the YMCA. Attending the meeting were one hundred professional staff members, twenty-eight agency board members, and twenty consultants from other national and federal agencies. The Boy Scouts, Salvation Army, National Urban League, and other national agencies not affiliated with AYSO also participated.

Through committees of AYSO, the member agencies had done advance work with consultants from special fields, in considering problems of the national agencies and youth needs in their local organizations. Thus the workshops reflected a background of mutual understanding on common problems, and discussion was concentrated on specific suggestions and recommendations. Discussion topics included: establishment of age-graded citizenship rights with voting privileges for youth groups within agencies; use of professional staff on a consultation basis for older groups as distinguished from the usual role of the leader in club groups; provision for pre-work experience for young people, both in constructive community service projects, and orientation toward social work itself under supervision of the agency.

Race Relations

Two fields of employment, nursing and department store selling, have been successfully opened to Negroes in Greater Boston, through the efforts of the Cambridge Community Relations Committee, according to the December issue of the Greater Boston Community Council *Bulletin.* Initiated in 1941 by a small group of Negro and white women primarily concerned with helping their two races become better acquainted, the committee soon broadened itself both in membership and program, since it "recognized that there is no isolated Negro or Jewish problem, but one single issue, group relationships."

Today, its program includes active support of such legislation as the Anti-Poll-Tax bill and a permanent FEPC, both federal and state. Scholarships have been provided by the committee, in cooperation with the Cambridge Teachers' Club, enabling individual teachers to attend summer institutes on intercultural relations.

The committee holds informal social gatherings, centered on a program of music or art, to give the members of all community groups the opportunity to build up friendships based on mutual interests.

According to the *Bulletin,* similar programs are now developing in other areas of Greater Boston, encouraged by the Governor's Committee on Racial and Religious Understanding.

Restrictions and Agreements

Property agreements based on occupancy standards rather than race restrictive covenants are proposed in "Hemmed In," a booklet prepared for the American Council on Race Relations by Robert C. Weaver, the council's community service director.

Restrictive covenants between property owners, in addition to all the evils of deteriorated housing, overcrowding, and community tensions resulting from the creation of a minority ghetto, cannot protect surrounding property, Mr. Weaver maintains. He points out further that the restrictions inevitably yield at some point, and overcrowded minorities rush into the new area, perpetuating the same bad conditions.

"If, instead of restrictions on account of race, creed, and color, there were agreements binding property owners not to sell or lease except to single families, barring excessive roomers, and otherwise dealing with the type of occupancy, properties would be better protected during both white and Negro occupancy."

Other recommendations include access to established neighborhoods for minority groups, and the construction of new housing available to minorities. "Unless we develop non-segregated housing, we cannot make real progress in establishing democratic schools, recreation and other public facilities."

Nisei in Nation's Capital

Resettlement of 350 Japanese Americans in Washington, with the aid tof a citizens committee, is described by Murray I. Daninhirsch, local WRA officer, in the January issue of *Community Service,* publication of the Council of Social Agencies.

People and Things

Available from the bureau of health education of the American Medical Association is a new series of electrically transcribed radio programs on mental health entitled, "Why Do You Worry?"

Dealing in dramatized form with problems of everyday living, episodes range from "Toddlers Learn Fast" to "People We Dislike." Scripts were prepared from material furnished by psychiatrists, who wrote summaries for each episode. Dr.

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In February Survey Graphic

Homes for All—and How — *Leon H. Keyserling*

The Clothing Industry Says "We" — *Beulah Amidon*

Straight from the Man on the Job — *Henry Kraus*

Appreciation of an Elephant — *Waldemar Kaempffert*

The CORE Way — *Helen Buckler*

Menu a la Carte — *Michael M. Davis*

Jules H. Masserman, department of psychiatry, University of Chicago, acted as consultant for the series.

The bureau, which is lending the series on the same basis as similar material in the past, may be addressed in care of Dr. W. W. Bauer, medical director, at the association office, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 10.

Housing Project Program

Although located in a census tract with a high delinquency rate, Lockwood Gardens Housing Project in Oakland, Calif., has a low delinquency rate within its area. Oakland's *Community Reporter* attributes this to the successful recreation and group work program in the housing project, and goes on to say that the experience of this group shows that skilled leadership is a first necessity in such a program, since many project residents have never before participated in group activities.

Living Memorials

The conventional bronze and marble statues for community war memorials are being replaced in several cities on the West Coast by civic and recreational facilities. Announcements have been made by five communities in California, one in Oregon, and one in Washington, of plans to construct large new swimming pools in memory of war heroes.

Civic or recreational centers are being blueprinted by La Mesa, Calif., Springfield, Ore., and Walla Walla and Spokane, Wash. Seattle expects to build a veterans building and athletic center. Long Beach and San Jose, Calif., have each appropriated about a half million dollars for athletic stadia and playing fields.

Safety Drive

Great "carry-over effect" from the annual safety campaign conducted last November in cooperation with the schools and the police department, is reported by the Greater New York Safety Council in *The New York Times* for January 2. Over 400,000 of the questionnaires distributed through the schools were filled out and returned by parents. "Five eighths of the parents who received questionnaires made it their business to search their homes for hazards," according to Grace A. Bangs, co-chairman of the council. The papers are now being used in the schools as subject matter for health studies, and will be analyzed by the council for new data on household hazards.

Opportunity

The U. S. Civil Service Commission is accepting applications for positions as psychiatric and medical social workers at veterans hospitals. No written test will be required, the announcement states. Write to the commission, Washington 25.

Campaign Director

Harvey D. Gibson, long active in Red Cross administration, will direct the 1946 campaign of the ARC, which will seek $100,000,000 in March. Founder of the famed clubmobile service, Mr. Gibson served as American Red Cross Commissioner to Great Britain and Western Europe from 1942 to 1945. President Truman conferred the Award of Merit upon him last June.

Public Health Dean

Reorganization of the Harvard School of Public Health was announced recently by President Conant. Brig. Gen. James S. Simmons, chief of the preventive medicine service of the Office of the Surgeon General, has been named as dean.

In future, the school will have equal status with the medical school and other professional divisions of the university. Additional funds have been provided by a grant of $1,000,000 from Rockefeller Foundation and a supplementary endowment of $750,000 from the university.

General Simmons was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in November for exceptionally meritorious service in protecting the health of soldiers, refugees, and war workers during the war.

New Jobs

Edward E. Rhatigan, recently with UNRRA, is New York City's new commissioner of welfare. Previously, Mr. Rhatigan served as first deputy commissioner in the department he now heads, and also as director of public assistance in the New York State Department of Social Welfare. A member of the executive committee of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, he has taught at Fordham University School of Social Work.

The Near East College Association, Inc., has appointed Lt. Col. Harry R.

(Continued on page 64)

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THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS—Administered through national headquarters in Washington, D. C., and five area offices in New York, N. Y., Alexandria, Va., Atlanta, Ga., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Calif. There are 3,757 local chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Services to the Armed Forces, Services to Veterans, Relief to prisoners of War, Blood Donor Service, Disaster Relief and Civilian War Aid, Office of the Medical Director, Nursing Service, Nutrition Service, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Volunteer Special Services, American Junior Red Cross, and Foreign War Relief.

Blind

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

Child Welfare

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y. Coordinates the athletic work of 100 Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses and Community Centres in Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Judge Raphael P. Koenig, President; Robert E. McCormick, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors the Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue, the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, The Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street, The Tot Lot, 422 West 49th Street, Camp Sebago, Camp Wakonda and Camp Orenda in the Interstate Park.

BOYS CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. BoysCluBs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, INC., Chicago, Illinois. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; Lawrence J. Linck, Executive Director. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies in behalf of the handicapped. Renders professional field consultation services. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins, "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage, and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 209 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications, 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Foundation

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director, 130 E. 22nd St., New York 10. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organization, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Studies in the Professions. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlets, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Information Bureau

NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, INC., 205 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. A non-profit Bureau, established in 1918, to improve standards in the field of philanthropy, national and international, and to advise contributors in their giving. It was asked about 750 different philanthropic organizations during 1944. The Bureau investigates agencies and reports whether eleven essential standards as to reliability and effectiveness are met. Bureau members who are eligible for its confidential reports, on approved and non-approved agencies, include individuals, corporations, chambers of commerce, 700 local community chests and councils, and 29 foundations. Publishes annually "Giver's Guide to National Philanthropy," price 10c, and periodic newsletters to members. Inquiries welcomed.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Kenneth L. M. Pray, President, Philadelphia, Pa.; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5. 73rd Annual Meeting, Buffalo, N. Y. May 19-25, 1946.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about correctional institutions and works to improve correctional methods and standards. Aids released prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Austin H. MacCormack, Exec. Dir.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE with 51 branches seeks to improve living and working conditions among Negroes. Conducts surveys and research as basis for its services. During war and post-war period specializes in securing full use of Negro manpower in production and reconversion. Publishes "Opportunity," Journal of Negro Life, and other special bulletins on interracial and community problems. Provides fellowships in Social Work and Labor Relations. Gifts solicited. 1133 Broadway, New York 10.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic field and other recreational facilities.

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 23 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisors: Western, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Mid-Western, Miss Helen White, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 145 East 32 Street, New York 16, N. Y. Frank L. Weil, President; Max Wilner, Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as National Association of Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of armed forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. FIFTY YEARS' SERVICE TO FAITH AND HUMANITY. SERVICE TO FOREIGN BORN—Immigrant aid, port and dock work, naturalization aid, Americanization classes, location of relatives in war-separated families. SOCIAL WELFARE AND WAR ACTIVITIES—Council houses and clubs, nurseries, clinics; scholarships, camps, teen-age canteens; work with handicapped. Participation in national wartime programs through educational projects and community activities. EDUCATION DIVISION—Contemporary Jewish affairs, international relations and peace, social legislation. Study groups under national direction keep Jewish women throughout country alert to vital current issues. 215 Senior Sections in United States. 100 Junior and Councilette Sections. 65,000 members.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City; 1187 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

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Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

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NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER, 3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado. Samuel Schaefer, Executive Director, Chas. J. Kaufman, M.D., Medical Director. Free, nonsectarian for needy tuberculous adults and children. (Kosher dietary.) Maintains children's service. Medical, educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. H. J. Corper, M.D., Research Director. Mrs. Ruth Axelrad, director of Social Service and Vocational Therapy. New York area: 19 West 44th St., Herman Sanders, director; applications to Mrs. Erna L. Lindenbaum, director of Social Service. Philadelphia area: 1831 Chestnut St., Harold Greenspun, director. Chicago area: 30 North La Salle St. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds or direct to Hospital.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and programs for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, The Rev. Cornelius P. Trowbridge; Associate Medical Director, Eva F. Dodge, M.D.

THE RESEARCH COUNCIL ON PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOL, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. An associated society of The American Association for the Advancement of Science. Its aim is to help bring about, through research and education, a continuing reduction in alcoholism and the alcoholic psychoses, accidents, inefficiency, and various states of ill health associated with the excessive use of alcohol. Members pay five dollars per year or more.

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WORKERS WANTED

WANTED—Business Executive with training and background in orthopedic and case work as director of the New Hampshire Crippled Children's Society. This position requires an able organizer and a man in good physical condition for strenuous work to carry out a broad program. H. A. Gregg, Treasurer, Nashua, New Hampshire.

CASEWORKERS, professionally qualified. Those with experience preferred. Opportunity for case work with veterans and their families. Salary range $1980 to $2400. Apply Home Service Department, New Orleans Chapter American Red Cross, 822 Perdido Street, New Orleans 12, La.

ADMITTING SOCIAL WORKER for In and Out Patient admitting department of large Chicago Hospital. Admitting or medical social work experience not required though desirable. Please state professional qualifications and experience. 8309 Survey.

DIRECTOR for Youth Council to be organized in West Coast metropolitan area on a city wide inter agency level. Will have responsibility for guiding young people in developing their own project. Salary up to $7200.00. 8276 Survey.

ADOPTION AGENCY wants professionally trained case worker for study department, child placing experience desirable; ability either latent or developed, to relate as a case worker to young babies and to use knowledge about infant development discriminatingly. Also case worker for home finders and adoption placement department. Salary $1800 to $2400. Write Miss Julia Ann Bishop, Director of Case Work, Children's Home Society of Virginia, Box 554, Richmond, Virginia.

ASSISTANT CAMP DIRECTOR: For coeducational, interracial progressive agency children's camp. 90 miles from New York City. Opportunity for one interested in becoming future camp director. 8305 Survey.

CASE WORK SUPERVISOR, responsible, for case work program in multiple service Jewish case work agency. Responsibilities include supervision of workers and students. Salary $3600. Jewish Community Service Society, 588 Monroe Street, Buffalo 11, New York.

WANTED. Experienced case worker for Social Service Department, multiple function agency, serving blind and partially sighted individuals. Opportunity to help create and develop professional practice in case work service to the visually handicapped. Salary range: $2700.00 to $3400.00 a year. 8307 Survey.

HEALTH COUNSELOR—DIETITIAN—MATURE SENIOR COUNSELORS—TRAINED NURSE—wanted for summer season, girls' camp, lake waterfront, Connecticut-Massachusetts border; excellent salary for qualified people. Special interest activities: nature study, music, arts and crafts. Write: Camp Council, New York Section, National Council of Jewish Women, 1819 Broadway (fifth floor), New York 23.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT. Training School for Boys. Permanent pending examination. Usual education, administrative experience and cottage life or relevant group work background. Furnished house, living for family and about $3,500 to start. Increments. New York State resident preferred. Clinton W. Areson, Supt., Industry, New York.

CATHOLIC Family and Child Care Casework Agency needs graduate social worker. Opportunity for advancement. Good salary, according to training and experience. Catholic Charities, 418 N. Twenty-fifth St., Omaha, Nebraska.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORKER (woman) for **FRONTIER NURSING SERVICE** in the Kentucky mountains. For information write Director, Wendover, Leslie County, Kentucky.

SUPERVISORS, two, professionally trained and experienced, to have charge of one family service unit and the child placement department in multiple service Jewish Case Work agency. Responsibilities include supervision of workers and students, administration of unit and community committee work. Salary range $2700 to $3800. 8215 Survey.

CASE WORKERS. Two, professionally qualified, by Jewish Family and Children's Agency offering good supervision and special interest assignments. Classifications Case Worker I and Case Worker II provide excellent salary range. 8210 Survey.

WORKERS WANTED

WANTED—Trained case workers and working supervisor. Agency is expanding its family and child welfare services. Good supervision and adequate salary based on training and experience. Transportation paid to San Francisco. Write Catholic Social Service, 995 Market Street, San Francisco 3.

WANTED-DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL SERVICE. A woman with graduate training and a number of years experience in Child Welfare work for a Children's Institution providing a foster home program. Located in Connecticut. 8314 Survey.

CASE WORKER with knowledge of Child Welfare wanted by a Methodist Children's Agency in a Chicago suburb. Both Foster Home and Institutional program. Write Lake Bluff Orphanage, Lake Bluff, Illinois.

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR with educational and social work background. Public speaking, counseling (sex education, premarital) abilities and personality important. Preventative community program to improve family life under auspices of Family Agency with accepted professional standards. Salary $3000 to $3600 depending on experience. Write Family Service Association, 645 "A" Street, San Diego 1, California.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE wants professionally trained case worker for Child Welfare Division which has a program of case work services to children, foster home placement and adoptions. Offers opportunity for excellent supervision and intensive case work. Salary $2100. Write Mrs. Agnes Fulcrod, Social Service Bureau, Danville, Virginia.

WANTED: Case Worker with training for family and child care agency. To do boarding home and adoption work. Lutheran Homes, Muscatine, Iowa.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, for Community Council, City of Phoenix. Excellent opportunity, good salary. If interested, contact Community Council, 210 First National Bank Building, Phoenix, Arizona.

HEADWORKER, Settlement House in Newark: residence in community essential, in House if desired; experience group work, community organization, administration. 8317 Survey.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXECUTIVE with extensive experience in community organization and group work, in both private and government agencies, desires position in Southwest or Southeast. 8316 Survey.

NEGRO SOCIAL WORKER, female, eleven years' experience, college degree, employment preference in Mid-western area. Excellent character and work references. 8315 Survey.

AVAILABLE—Director of organization, public relations, fund raising, (legal background), dynamic speaker, effective campaigner. $7,500 or nominal consultive fees. 8292 Survey.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of large boys' club desires the opportunity of organizing and directing a newly formed or established boys' club in the middle west or far west. 8308 Survey.

AGENCY EXECUTIVE, male, 42. Protestant, 14 years administrative experience in Boys' Club, Child Guidance Center, Public Welfare and Red Cross for past four years. A. A. S. W. Fund Raising experience. 8296 Survey.

COTTAGE MASTER OR SUPERVISOR desires position in Boys' Orphanage or Private School. Fifteen years' experience in Homes, Settlements and Boys' Clubs. Experience in Boy Guidance, Recreation and Crafts. Available immediately. 8273 Survey.

MAN, graduate accredited School of Social Work, six years' experience casework, executive, community organization. Interested teaching casework, community organization offering opportunity part-time doctoral work; or with agency as executive or supervisor. 8311 Survey.

MAN, 35, with extensive Red Cross experience in administration, community service, fund raising. Experienced social worker and parole officer. Desires position with agency or institution. Locate anywhere. 8313.

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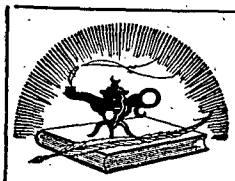

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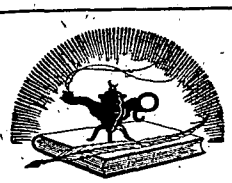

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(Continued from page 61)

Snyder as associate director of administrative work for their eight affiliated colleges in the Near East. Col. Snyder, a former teacher at the University of Beirut, served with the military intelligence division of the army during the war, and also with the State Department as specialist on Middle Eastern affairs.

Elected

New members of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene are: M. R. Harrower, psychologist, of New York; Edith Mendel Stern, writer, of Washington; Dr. Grosvenor B. Pearson, superintendent of the Western State Psychiatric Institute, of Pittsburgh; and Maj. Harry L. Freedman, of New Orleans. Major Freedman was a psychiatric social worker before entering the service.

VA Appointments

Veterans Administration has named Lieut. Col. Margaret D. Craighill as consultant for the medical care of women veterans, the first position of its kind in the organization. Col. Craighill will serve with the eleven other specialists previously appointed, as consultant in medicine and surgery for VA hospitals. She was awarded the Legion of Merit last November for her war service as consultant for women's health and welfare to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Col. Harry E. Brown of Minneapolis has been appointed acting director of the VA hospital planning and operating service. His responsibilities will include administration of the VA's ninety-seven hospitals under the new plan of separating administration from medical service, and planning new hospital sites.

In Print

"Facts About Rheumatic Fever," Publication 207 of the Children's Bureau, a nine-page pamphlet, gives concise information about symptoms, care needed, and national and state programs for prevention and care.

"Health Practice Indices" (third edition) prepared by committee on administrative practice of the American Public Health Association. Shows relative standing of local communities regarding health practices. From the association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

ETHEL HOUSE BLISS, executive secretary of the New York office of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute of Salonica, Greece, died in New York on January 3, at the age of sixty-three.

A daughter of missionaries, Mrs. Bliss was educated in the United States and Constantinople, and had been active in the field of child education for thirty years. Her work included teaching at the Lincoln Experimental School of Teachers College (New York), and directing the Kindergarten Training School in Sofia, Bulgaria. She was a frequent contributor to educational journals in the United States, Bulgaria, and Russia.

EMERY NELSON FERRIS died on January 8, in Ithaca, N. Y., at the age of sixty-three. Professor of rural education at Cornell University since 1925, Mr. Ferriss had previously taught at the universities of Oklahoma and Illinois He was a former vice-president of the department of rural education of the National Education Association and at one time headed the New York State Education Research Association.

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